The People's Press.

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THE WEEK PAST.

BISMARCK'S health is better, but he has been obliged to renounce all work and avoid all excitement.

SOL. SMITH RUSSELL, the actor, is to marry a daughter of Oliver Optic. Miss Emily Rigl, an actress, is to marry William Stuart. Charley Backus, the minstrel, is to marry Miss Nelly Mason, of Niagara.

THE princess Salm Salm is about to marry an Englishman by the name of Heneage. The princess is an American, and is from Baltimore, a city whose young men have always been quick on the scent of "noble" blood.

ACCORDING to the recent estimate of Prof. Huxley, Niagara falls have cut back through the solid rock six miles during the last 10,000 years. Unless a stop is put to this sort of thing, the great lakes will be drained dry in 195,756,189 years and then what will become of the town of Milwaukee?

WORK on the tunnel across the British channel is to begin on the 1st of July, 1877. The tunneling machinery to be used can bore a drift nine feet in diameter across the channel in two years at a cost of $4,000,000. Four years more and an additional outlay of $20,000,000 will complete the tunnel.

THE ship Three Brothers, formerly known as the Vanderbilt, which was presented to the commodore to the United States government during the war, lies in the East river. She is the largest sailing vessel in the world, being three hundred and twenty-five feet in length, and having a spread of canvass equal to 24,000 square yards.

MRS. GALPIN, the squaw trader at Standing Rock, says that Sitting Bull is not at all educated as some have asserted. His intercourse with the whites has been limited to a few traders. His looks, however, are peculiar for an Indian, as he has light hair and gray eyes. He is a savage in every other sense of the word, and is a native of the country in which he is fighting.

ENGLISH justice again takes a premium. An English husband recently threw a knife at his wife, who was holding the baby, and it struck the child with such force as to penetrate two inches into its head, which of course killed it. A London jury acquitted the father, rendering a verdict of "accidental death," and at the same time reprimanded the mother severely for "aggravating" her husband.

THE present mikado of Japan seems to be the right sort of a mikado to have. Within the last eight years there have been organized on the educational system of the United States over 20,000 schools. He established his sovereignty when but seventeen years of age, and is now about twenty-four. He gives personal attention to agriculture, trade, the social condition of his subjects, and, above all, to the advancement of education, which is compulsory throughout his dominions.

MR. O. B. HOLTERMANN, a gold miner, and one of the richest men in Sidney, N. S. W., is said to have produced the largest photographic views in the world. He has two views of Sidney and its harbor each five feet by three feet two inches. These pictures are thought to be the largest ever produced by single negatives. Apart from the size of the pictures, they are considered fine specimens of the photographer's art, the outlines being sharp and clear, and the various objects shown coming out prominently before the eye. The difficulty of producing pictures of such size can be best understood and appreciated by photographers.

THE New York Bulletin condenses newspaper statements from all the principal cities of the country, showing that everywhere business is on the mend. Of the trade situation in that city it says: "It is a long while since the city witnessed the presence of so many country merchants. The auction rooms have been thronged from day to day, and the readiness with which goods have sold there at appreciating prices is a matter at once of surprise and congratulation. In the markets for general merchandise, there is fair activity, and prices, as a rule, have a hardening tendency. The distribution of goods from the seaboard to the interior are large.

THE Black Hills furor has broken out again. To St. Paul has returned a miner who claims to have taken out $80,000 from his claim in a year, and affirms that $400,000 have been brought away. Deadwood City is the metropolis of the gold region, and contains a population of 2,000, twenty houses, three hotels, six restaurants, three drug stores, two hardware stores, four or five clothing and dry goods stores, five or six blacksmith shops, three or four barber shops, twenty grocery stores, six doctors, one dentist, a bath house, three Chinese laundries, and one newspaper and job printing office, where a weekly paper is issued. It is claimed that "a good many miners" are clearing up from $100 to $800 per day.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

THERE is now a full regiment of soldiers at Atlanta, Ga.

TEN cents a bushe is the Texas price for corn, the purchaser to gather it.

ADJUTANT GENERAL SLIDE, of Texas, says there are "only" 4,793 fugitives from justice in that state.

A GEORGIA man has six thousand terapins penned up under his house preparatory to shipping to New York.

A LOUISIANA negro has solved the great social problem of the age, "what shall we do with our mothers-in-law?" He took a shot-gun and knocked the stuffin' out of her.

VANDERBILT university opened with two hundred students, and it is thought the number will increase to five hundred. Last year there were three hundred and seven.

FATHER F. B. LANGLOIS, formerly theologian of the Pio Nono college, Macon, Ga., and lately of Milledgeville, died Saturday morning of yellow fever at Savannah. He had gone there to administer to the sick.

A RICHMOND correspondent of the Petersburg Post says: A gentleman in this city has a letter from a friend in Cairo, Egypt, in which it is stated that the khedive has dismissed from his service all the American officers. Among them were several Virginians and ex-confederates. Gen. Stone, his chief, goes also.

A LOS ANGELOS lispatch narrates a terrible tale of suffering on the Colorado desert. Henry Smith, from St. Louis, with one companion and a pack-train, left Yuma for Los Angelos. He wandered for four days on the desert without water. Smith opened the veins of his arm and drank the blood, which clotted in his throat. He then cut his wind-pipe to remove it and died a few hours afterward. His companion reached a station in the last stage of exhaustion.

VIRGINIAN: The oyster-packers of Norfolk held a meeting at the Atlantic hotel on Wednesday night, and, after some discussion, concluded that on account of the stringency of the times they were paying too much money for opening oysters, and agreed to reduce the price to fifteen cents per gallon. The darkies, on hearing the result of the meeting of their employers, held a meeting also, and the result was a strike. The packers are making arrangements to do without the strikers.

MONTGOMERY (Ala.) Advertiser: In some places along the line of the Montgomery and Eufaula railroad, in the black, rich lands, the worms have literally stripped the cotton stalks of boll, leaves and everything, and but one-third of a yield may be expected. It is gratifying to know that the corn crop was never better, and that the farmers can subsist, at least, and keep body and soul together. Cotton is a most uncertain crop, and it must be the surplus crop in our country before we prosper.

MARSHALL Herald, 14th: "Tobacco now bids fair to become a staple crop in east Texas. We learn that many persons in the south part of Harrison and Panola counties are raising tobacco for home consumption. Messrs. McLendon, Yates and Richardson, of Elysian Fields, have raised tobacco this season that will compare favorably with that raised in Tennessee and Kentucky. Mr. Richardson planted four hundred plants of Havana and 2,000 of Connecticut seed leaf, and thinks he will raise five hundred pounds of tobacco from the 2,400 plants.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Atlanta Times writing from Savannah, September 14, says: There are, at the lowest estimate, eight hundred cases of fever in the city at this writing, and mostly among the poorer classes. The death rate from yellow fever slowly but surely increases each day. The "unterrified" had, until yesterday, kept up stolid countenances, but the continual stream of hearses, and wagons of every description carrying coffins for the dead in all directions, blanched the cheeks of the bravest, each wondering if his turn would come next, and wishing he were miles away. By nine the streets are entirely deserted, and silence reigns, reminding one of the city of the dead. Now and then one may be seen hurrying along the streets in quest of medicine for the sick or for a doctor. Even the dogs seem to be affected by the gloom, and their bark is seldom heard.

INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL DEVELOPMENT IN TURKEY.

Constantinople Cor. London Times.

The Turks have remained stationary, and have made very little, if any, progress either in intellectual, social or moral development. Their youths are still instructed in the old-fashioned medresses (schools), where the alphabet and the recital of a few prayers are the commencement, and the Koran the crowning work of their education. Mathematics, science and philosophy find no room in these schools, while geography is held in mistrust, because it professes to teach the sphericity and revolution of the earth—a doctrine contrary to the teachings of the Koran and altogether repugnant to Turkish common sense. True, there exists in the capital an "Imperial Lycee," but so far as I know it has not been productive of much good. After the defeat of France in 1870-71 some of its ablest French professors were dismissed or forced to resign, and it has since been deteriorating from year to year. There are also in the provinces a few rushdiehs (higher schools) established, but from aught I know they are far from imparting a sound moral and intellectual education to their pupils. The Turkish erudites of the empire are composed of an extremely limited number, excepting, of course, the Sofras, Mollahs, Cadis, etc., of whom there are thousands, but whose erudition does not go beyond the recital of the Koran and a knowledge of the Cheri, and whose mental capacities as to learning anything else, in the majority of cases, may be well questioned. What is commonly styled the "Young party of Turkey," who are looked upon by many as the future reformer and regenerators of the empire, is composed, very few excepted, of young persons who understand some European language and have vague notions, principally derived from newspapers, concerning the outward world. Constantinople is their seat, and although I have traveled through most parts of European Turkey I have never been able to find any traces of this party among the Turks of the interior. These Turkish progressists usually go about dressed in the latest fashion, with gloves and occasionally a book, generally a French romance, in hand. I have had personal intercourse with many of these young party Turks, who, be it said to their credit, are very civil and polite in their manners and conversation, but I have never as yet found anything like a sound moral intellectual progress in them. I have known also several who had been sent to Paris to be educated, and who after two or three years' stay in France had returned to their homes. They seem to have gained a tolerably good knowledge of the French language; but upon being asked how did they like Europe, they expressed their regret at having quitted "the nicely paved streets and attractive *cafes chantants* of Paris."

THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE.

Bruin goes about the islands now and then searching for the eggs of multitudes of gulls, fulmars, eider ducks and hawks, that hover about; or he is found making a stealthy, but precipitate acquaintance with a seal, and will not hesitate to attack even a walrus. In the winter the "Ursus Mavitimus" is not a very expert swimmer, and the seal, if it feels in a humor, will frolic around him and make all sorts of sport, but let "U. Maritimus" catch Mr. Seal taking a ride on a cake of ice, and you will see how successfully and quickly he will corral him. Seals are the principal subsistence of the white bear, and he kills many of them on "fast" ice, and how the clumsy wretch ever manages to get within arm's length of his prey is a mystery; but when the seals are floating about on loose drift ice, bruin's little game is obvious enough. He either sees or scents out his prey—and he is equally good at either, and then slipping into the water a mile or so to leeward, he swims slowly and silently towards him, keeping very little of his head above water. On approaching the ice on which the seal is lying, the bear slips along unseen under the edge of it, sometimes it being necessary for him to dive, to avoid being seen, until he is close under the hapless seal, when one jump up and one blow from his tremendous paw generally fixes the business. It is impossible for the seal to cross to the other side of the iceberg fast enough to avoid being caught by the bear, and his only chance for life is to jump into the very arms of his foe, and carry him into the water. In this manner he may escape, being in his own element, and rather a clumsy and heavy armful for the bear; and the latter has frequently to relinquish his hold of the six hundred pounds of struggling seal, only, however, after a desperate effort to retain it. Seals have escaped in this manner, as many have been captured whose hides were deeply gashed and scored by claws of bears. The seals, constantly on the alert for "gamle Erio," have become uneasy and restless when they are on the ice, rendering their capture by the seal hunters extremely difficult; whereas in the water they seem to have no fear of man's presence, and will approach the boats within harpooning, and even lancing distance. When there are bears around seals are always difficult of access, and consequently, the hunter never omits an opportunity of putting a bullet through bruin's brain, though possession of the body may be impossible.—*Letter from Hammerfest, Norway, to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

TWO ANCIENT MARINERS.

Their Incredible Sufferings from Starvation and Scurvy.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Two ancient mariners who landed in San Francisco nine days ago, could a tale unfold that would keep the average wedding guest away from the feast and gives him the nightmare for a fortnight. They had been rescued from the wreck of a Japanese junk on July 5 by a British bark, after drifting in the open sea for nearly eight months. The junk left Hakodadi on November 9, and lost its masts and rudder in a heavy squall. The crew threw overboard the cargo of salt fish on November 21, and the vessel was kept afloat. Water, firewood and provisions soon gave out, and scurvy—the blackest of scurvy—appeared. On January 11, a sailor died; three days afterwards the captain's sufferings were ended; and before the end of the month four of the crew went mad from drinking salt water, and died raving maniacs, blackened to a char with scurvy. The next death occurred late in March, and the next in the middle of May. There were now two survivors. A heavy shower brought them relief and enabled them to store considerable water. There was a little rice in the larder and early in June they caught fifteen fish. The junk was an utter wreck, covered with sea weed and barnacles. At last a sail appeared and the sailors were rescued. To provide against emergencies they had salted down the bodies of their comrades.

CALIFORNIA will make up for the shortness of the New Jersey grape crop, the pield of the former being twenty per cent. in excess of that of last year. Eight millions of gallons of wine were made there last season, and this year it is estimated that there will be ten millions.

..."Though very low, he is able to talk," is reported of a life insurance agent who was shot the other day at Saybrook, Connecticut.

SUPPOSE.

BY T. H. ROBERTSON.

He.—Suppose,
Fadette, that I, instead of keeping tryst
With you to-night, had strayed away to doze
Or call on Miss Brant, or play at whist—
Suppose?

She.—Suppose
You had? Think you I should have cared? Indeed?
Ain't you a bit conceited—don't take my rose—
A gift to me. From whom? Well—Joseph Mead,
Suppose?

He.—Suppose
It is? Then I'm to understand Fadette—
If I must read your words as plainest prose—
My presence matters not to you—and—yet,
Suppose?

She.—Suppose
You are to understand me so? You're free;
Do, if you wish! And—oh! the river's froze:
What skating we shall have! To-morrow we—
That's Jose—

He.—And Jose
Be hanged! It seems to me, Miss Live that you
Are acting rather lightly; rumor goes
That he—but since I seem to bore, adieu—

She.—Suppose—

He.—Suppose
We say good-night.

She.—Good-night, sir, and good-bye!

He.—What does this mean, Fadette? Are you—

She.—We'll close
This scene at once. My words are plain, sir, I
Suppose?

He.—Compose
Yourself, Fadette.

She.—My name, sir, is Miss Lowel

He.—Come, come, Fadette, do look beyond your nose,
And—

She.—Here's your ring, sir!

He.—I receive it, though
Suppose—

She.—Suppose
You do, sir?—you—

He.—Enough, Miss Lowe. Farewell!
'Tis best. I've been deceived in you, God knows!
Coquette! a heartless flirt! a haughty belle
Who chose—

She.—Suppose
Oh!—oh! let's part as friends! I hate you—there!

He.—Fadette! why, sweet, in tears! This surely shows
You'll pardon me, a brute!

She.—And—Frank—we'll ne'er
Suppose.

—*Scribner.*

A MISSOURI STORY.

What Came of Entertaining an Old Salt.

Sedalia Bazoo.

A year or so ago an old Jack tar, who had knocked around on Neptune's billows nearly all his life, concluded to heave anchor on dry land. He left the coast for the interior, in order to get as far as possible from the briny temptation, and finally found his way into Saline county. An old and well-to-do farmer happened to be Jack's host one night, and took a great liking to him. Jack saw what a snug harbor he had entered, and very sensibly concluded to remain with him. The farmer and his sailor protege were the best of friends, and though Jack would at first steer the cattle home by their tails, and insist that the hay stacks needed an extra reef, and otherwise puzzle his granger friend by his nautical lingo, he afterwards gradually learned his agricultural duties and proved a valuable acquisition.

But at times Jack's heart yearned for the ocean, and the sight of the waving grain always reminded him of the familiar rolling billows. The farm was about fourteen miles from the river, and the contiguity of so much water without being able to sail on it worried Jack constantly. Finally, a bright idea struck Jack, and he instantly communicated it to his farmer friend. It was this: He would go to work and build a small schooner, load it with potatoes, cabbage, apples, etc, and make a trip to New Orleans and dispose of it.

The farmer coincided with Jack's proposition and to work they went. Under the old sailor's skillful superintendence a small but trim little craft was constructed, and after considerable engineering transported overland to Arrow Rock, where it was successfully launched. It was loaded with its freight of well selected produce, and with Jack as captain and the farmer as first mate, they set sail for New Orleans. No accident befell them, and after a pleasant voyage they reached New Orleans.

When they put their cargo on the market, the amount they realized far exceeded their most sanguine expectations. They then dispensed with the sloop at a good advantage, and the aggregate for their investment amounted to a very handsome little sum.

This voyage, however, reawakened in Jack's heart all the fascination for the ocean so characteristic with old sailors, and the Saline county farmer could not prevail on him to return home with him. Jack had another bright idea: If his granger patron would advance him the money, he would purchase a suitable vessel and go into the coast trade around the gulf, and they would divide the profits that accrued from the enterprise.

The farmer agreed, the funds were furnished and Jack got his vessel. After she had secured a cargo, and everything necessary had been procured, Jack set sail, accompanied by the good wishes of his faithful friend. So as Jack skimmed over the white-capped billows in his gallant craft, the farmer returned to Saline county and went to work upon the fertile acres that were sure to yield a steady, safe return for the labor and capital bestowed upon them.

Jack's voyages so far have proved very profitable, and he faithfully remits to his patron his share of the proceeds. And thus this queer partnership, that commenced in a hospitable farmer giving a night's lodging to an old salt, continues. This is literally a fulfillment of the old adage that "Bread cast upon the waters after many days shall return."

TRIFLES FOR THE LADIES.

Less than four months of leap year remain.

Rufus Choate said of a woman: "She is a sinner—no, not a sinner, for she is my client, but a very disagreable saint."

There are nineteen new styles of bonnet this fall. In fact anything that an independent woman wants to wear is fashionable.

Buckskin under garments is what the ladies wear in Paris in order to make their dresses cling to the figure as fashion decrees.

Winter is coming. The leaves are reddening along their tips like a young woman's ears when she is proposed to by a man of sixty.

There is a rumor that short skirts will be worn and very small bustles. This is a severe blow to the newspaper business. —*Boston Post.*

There are five regular established matrimonial agencies in Paris, and the proprietors all complain that the market is overstocked with girls.

An exchange says Boston has 30,000 shop girls. They all belong to the "Society of Minerva," and carry ten cent tin types of Ralph Waldo Emerson in their bosoms.

"Any offers?" says Miss Whifet to Miss Wriggle, both home from the country. "None," says the Wriggle girl, laughing hysterically, "but I'm good for another season!"

The fashion of grabbing one's self in the vicinity of the hips and lifting the form on tip-toes over the crossings is still a favorite custom among the ladies, especially in muddy weather.

A woman in Council Bluffs, Iowa, sold her husband for a brindle cow, calf and twenty dollars to boot. Cows must be dog cheap in Iowa. But perhaps it was a sick cow and a counterfeit twenty dollar note.—*Norristown Herald.*

A Paris letter says: "False hair will be a drug in the market when frost comes. Short curls and natural hair, such as the pictures of Mme. Recamier and Queen Hortense have made familiar to everybody, will be all the fashion."

A women slipped while getting on a railroad car at Warrensburg, Mo. The conductor caught her in his arms, so that she did not fall, but she was frightened to death. A railway company has no right to employ such ugly conductors.—*Hawkeye.*

Mrs. Albert Fredericks, of Chicago, took poison, but her husband sent for two doctors, who saved her life. Now he says his domestic infelicity was caused by two physcians. Does he mean the doctors who pumped the poison from his wife's stomach?

Italy, which created two fashionable colors, to wit, the magenta and solferino, has developed a third this season, but modestly yields to the Herzegovinia the distinction of giving it a name. Need we say that Herzegovinia is a rich, in fact, a rebellious blood-tint.

Since Dr. Mary Walker was bitten by a dog so badly she talks of discarding trowsers and resuming the protection of the skirt. Let us hope that the prodigal will indeed return to crinoline, and if the fatted calf is sacrificed it wont be by another dog.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The Woman's Journal asks: "Should women be self-supporting?" We don't know much about the merits of the question, but if they should ever be, man would be deprived of half the pleasure of a long walk home from spelling school. —*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

"You see," said Uncle Job, "my wife's a curious woman. She scrimped, and saved, and almost starved all of us to get the parlor furnished nice, and now she won't let one of us go in it, and hain't even had the window blinds of it open for a month. She is a cur'ous woman."

It is very true, as the Boston Transcript observes, that the spider is a type of persistency. But this is not the spider's fault; instinct regulates its action; whereas a woman who begins the campaign for a fall bonnet as early as July or August has only Satan's well known influence with the sex to excuse her.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

A writer in fashions gushes forth as follows: "A stylish priestess in the temple of fashion looks very like a perambulating conflagration. Lurid ribbons leap about her shapely limbs, glowing tissue envelops her head and clasps her white throat in blood-red coils; startling lines of flame dart in and out, up and down her dark garments, and even shine between the soft kid of her little boots."

A NEW USE FOR IRON.

One of the most incomprehensible discoveries—if it be true, which is questionable—that we have ever encountered, is announced in a recent French journal by M. Massie. He says that the mere introduction of an iron bar, in the box in which barley, rice, bran, biscuit, and like farinaceous materials are stored, is sufficient to prevent either the ravages of decay or the attacks of insects. Full details of the experimental investigation are given. An iron bar three pounds in weight is reputed to have protected forty gallons of grain; and certain biscuits were preserved for seven months in excellent condition, while others, under like circumstances, but without the iron, were totally destroyed by weevils.

THE TRAMP, SCIENTIFICALLY CONSIDERED.

The tramp has been written about and talked about from pretty near every conceivable point of view since he became ubiquitous in this country a year or two ago, but we are only now beginning to understand him and to comprehend his significance.

He was lucky enough, or shrewd enough—it is not easy to say which—to make his first miscellaneous appearance, so to speak, about the time of the financial panic of 1873, and the country accepted him as the first victim of hard times. We pitied him as a laborer whom no man would hire. We regarded him as a worthy fellow in search of employment, who accepted charity only upon compulsion of necessity, and ate the bread of dependence only to stop the sharp prickings of hunger. If he appeared sullen, we accepted his sullenness as an indication of depressed spirits. If he demanded food rather peremptorily, as he usually did, we made allowance for his ill manners as one of his misfortunes.

He came and he went not. He multiplied upon the face of the earth, and we began to get a new notion of his nature. His search for work resulted in nothing, chiefly because it was no search for work at all. He declined employment, indeed, when it was offered him, precisely as he refused to avail himself of the opportunities for bathing which the brooks and creeks of the country held out to him. We began to understand at last that he was a sturdy beggar, plying his trade, and not a workman out of employment at all. We discovered that his vagrancy and his idleness were as much a part of him as his rags and his filth were. He got rid of neither because he objected to neither.

Understanding him better, but still not understanding him thoroughly, we wondered and speculated concerning him. How was it, we asked, that he made his appearance so suddenly and so opportunely? Why were there so many of him? Whence came he, and why? One magazine writer studied him as the entomologist studies a new species of insect, and pronounced him an importation, against which our tariff laws had failed to protect us, devised, as they are, for the purpose of keeping out only prosperity and thrift. The tramp, partaking in no degree of either prosperity or thrift, had free entrance, and, according to the writer referred to, he is simply the English sturdy beggar, transplanted from the lanes and hedges of Britain to the wider field of operations which our country affords. We doubt this, however, if for no other reason, because the tramp comprehends no mode of travel and respects none except that from which he takes his name, and he can not have crossed the Atlantic ocean on foot. The theory that he saved up money enough to pay even steerage passage across is too wildly absurd to be entertained for a moment, and there is every reason to believe that he is a native growth, closely resembling the English beggar, but springing from a different source, precisely as our housefly, which naturalists say is a distinct species, closely resembling the European insect of the same name.

There was this much of truth, however, in the magazinist's theory, that like the English beggar our tramp has gone permanently into business. He is not, as we supposed when he first appeared, a temporary outgrowth—a fungus, as it were—of the panic and of the hard times; he is a "development," in the Darwinian sense; and while the panic may have helped, as an environment, to hasten his growth, he is nevertheless a natural product of advancing civilization. We had him not until recently, because we were yet too young as a nation to have produced him by the processes of evolution, but he has come into being new precisely as his fellow, the sturdy beggar, came into being in the mother country—as the result of certain conditions, operating through a long series of years.

It is a great gain that we know and recognize these facts now. Having the tramp, and understanding that he is a permanent possession, and not a mere accident of the time, we shall better determine what to do with him. He has been annoying, disgusting and mischievous, hitherto, chiefly because our social and political system was organized without reference to him. In country districts especially, in which hospitality to wayfarers has always been deemed a christian and a social duty which must never be neglected, neither law nor custom was fitted to the new condition of things; but now that we know the tramp as a separate species, not in any way to be confounded with the needy wayfarer, we shall provide for him by local legislation, as has been done already in some instances, or otherwise, and if we can not exterminate him we may at least abate him as a nuisance. He will tramp still, and beg and pilfer, but he will do these things less insolently than now and less annoyingly. In a word, we have no place for him in our social system, but we shall make one, and then his presence will be less irritating than it has been hitherto. We shall assimilate him, as the doctors say, and he will no longer be, as he is now, a foreign substance in the body politic and social.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

GRAVE AND GAY.

..In classic Italy they don't speak of "square meals"—they call them "serious repasts."

..Canny.—Sportsman—"That's a tough old fellow, Jemmy!" Keeper—"Aye, sir, a grand bird to send to your freens."—*Punch.*

..On a child being told that he must be broken of bad habits, he naively replied: "Papa, hadn't I better be mended?"

..A thrifty young Teuton was asked if he should attend the races. "I vaits dil Tursday," said he, "dil der free for all, den I bays notting."—*Springfield Union.*

..The following epitaph upon himself is said to have been written by an old bachelor:

"At threescore winters' end I died;
A cheerless being sole and sad;
The nuptial knot I never tied,
And wish my father never had."

.."Seventy-seven holes in one pair of trousers," said Jones meditatively, "and yet Mrs. J. said that no moth would approach that camphor wood chest for which I paid twenty dollars. Can I, ah, can I ever trust my soul's idol again?"

..A very sympathetic gentleman recently went out to the county jail and while looking about among the inmates he saw one fine looking fellow whom he pitied most sincerely. "How came you in here?" said the s. g. to the jail bird. "Oh I came in here to get out of the crowd," replied the tender youth.

.."I think I'd like to see those busy little creatures at work,' said a city fellow gazing at a beehive. "Futhermore, I think I will see them at work." So he opened a back door of the hive and in thirty seconds he not only saw but felt the busy little creatures at work. Novel reading has now no charm for him.

..A lady in describing to an irreverent boy an occurrence in which his father figured, closed by remarking: "I am sorry to say that the thing ended by your father losing his temper." "Did father lose his temper?" exclaimed the young scapegrace; "then I hope he'll never find it again, for it was the worst temper I ever heard of."

..When age creeps on one and the twilight of a well spent life touches with roseate beams the passing hours, what can awaken those long-gone days of youth, the "suavis recordation preteriti temporis" of the poet, quicker than to have your darling grandchild fondly kiss you while its face is all aglow with a coat of molasses?—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

..A certain eminent physician, being invited to a dinner party, arrived at the house of his host at a somewhat earlier hour than had been named as the dinner hour. He accordingly strolled out of the house into a church yard which was hard by. When dinner was announced, the doctor was absent, and an inquiry was made as to where he was. "Oh," said one of the guests, who had seen him in the church yard, "he is paying a visit to some of his old patients."

..Myriads of crickets have been depredating in Nevada. The Elko Independent says of their ravages: "Some weeks ago a rancher in the valley, who has a water ditch around his place, harvested a crop of four hundred and fifty bushels of crickets by driving them into the water and scooping them into a sack. We considered that rather a solid cricket story, but from Bull Run basin we learn that it is a common thing for them to eat up all the woolen clothes they can get hold of, and artistically pile the buttons in one place, arranging them in rows according to size. On one occasion a resident of the latter place got 'full' and lay down on the side of the mountain to sun. In about an hour his friends instituted a search for him, and found him bleaching in the sun with nothing but a paper collar to protect him from the heat. The crickets had eaten off all his clothes, even to his boots."

INTOXICATING GRASS.

Beside the "dronk" grass, *i. e.*, drunk grass, of the Dutch colonists in South Africa, of which we mentioned Dr. Shaw's account a year or two ago, it now appears that there is in Mongolia another grass with a corresponding native name and similar properties. The account of it is given by Dr. Hance, in the July number of Trimen's Journal of Botany, from specimens of information supplied by Dr. Bretschneider, of the Russian legation at Peking. It proves to be a new species of *stipa*, brought from the Alachan mountains by a Roman Catholic missionary, whose horses were disabled by its inebriating properties. The wandering Mongols of the region are familiar with this grass, and use vinegar as an antidote.

PROTESTANT CLERGYMEN.

The "Century of Gospel Work" gives the following as the increase of ministers in the leading protestant denominations of the country since 1776: Methodist from 20 to 20,453; Baptist from 370 to 10,517; Presbyterian from 140 to 7,954; Congregational from 574 to 3,223; Lutheran from 25 to 2,662; Reformed German from 25 to 723; Reformed Dutch from 25 to 466; Episcopalian from 250 to 3,140; Moravian from 12 to 75. There are altogether about 60 000 clergymen in the United States.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM, PUBLISHERS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1876.

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.
Samuel J. Tilden,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
Thomas A. Hendricks,
OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS FOR STATE AT LARGE.
DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.
JAMES M. LEACH, of Davidson.

ELECTORS.

1ST DISTRICT—LEWIS C. LATHAM.
2D " JOHN F. WOOTEN.
3D " JOHN D. STANFORD.
4TH " F. H. BUSBEE,
5TH " F. C. ROBBINS,
6TH " R. P. WARING.
7TH " W. B. GLENN.
8TH " A. C. AVERY.

State Ticket.

GOVERNOR.
ZEBULON B. VANCE,
OF MECKLENBURG.
LIEUT. GOVERNOR.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
OF PITT.
ATTORNEY GENERAL.
THOMAS S. KENAN,
OF WILSON.
SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOSEPH A. ENGLEHARD,
OF NEW HANOVER.
TREASURER.
JAMES M. WORTH,
OF RANDOLPH.
AUDITOR.
SAMUEL L. LOVE,
OF HAYWOOD.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
JAS. C. SCARBOROUGH,
OF JOHNSON.

FOR CONGRESS.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.
ROBERT B. VANCE,
OF BUNCOMBE.
SEVENTH DISTRICT.
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
OF IREDELL.
SIXTH DISTRICT.
WALTER L. STEELE,
OF RICHMOND.
FIFTH DISTRICT.
ALFRED M. SCALES,
OF GUILFORD.
FOURTH DISTRICT.
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
OF FRANKLIN.
THIRD DISTRICT.
ALFRED M. WADDELL,
OF NEW HANOVER.
FIRST DISTRICT.
JESSE J. YEATES,
OF HERTFORD.

THE OBSERVER.—Peter M. Hale and Wm. L. Saunders propose to publish a Democratic newspaper in Raleigh, daily and weekly, to be entitled "*The Observer*," commencing on the 16th day of November. Mr. Hale was formerly associated with his father, Mr. E. J. Hale, in the publication of the Fayetteville *Observer*, and Mr. Saunders was Editor of the Wilmington *Journal*.

No doubt, these gentlemen will publish a first class paper, and we wish the enterprise success.

The Bible Work.

During the year, the American Bible Society has been re-arranging its work, with a view of increasing its means for benevolent operations. Its new plan will be inaugurated October 1st, and from that day the number of Superintendents will be diminished, and their fields enlarged. We understant that North and South Carolina will be united in one District, and that Rev. C. H. Wiley, now in charge of the former State, has been selected as Superintendent of the work in the new Department.

NORTH CAROLINA, }
DAVIDSON CO., Sept. 4, 1876. }

Ansel Parrish, being duly sworn, says: That during the year 1864, he was first Lieutenant in the militia, and also first Lieutenant in the Home Guard; that as such officer he, with aid of his company, arrested some conscripts and deserters, and hearing that men not liable to service, and women, were also being arrested, by other officers, to make them disclose the whereabouts of their husbands, brothers and sons; and fearing he might get into difficulty, at some time, if he should go so far; he went to Lexington, either at Spring or Fall term, 1864, of the Superior Court of Davidson County, to consult Thomas Settle, who was then Solicitor; that while the Court was in session in the new Court House, at an interval when the Solicitor was not engaged, the affiant said: "Mr. Settle, I am afraid that we officers of the Home Guard will sooner or later get into difficulty about arresting men not liable to service, and women, to make them disclose the whereabouts of their husbands, sons, &c."

Mr. Settle replied: "No you wont get into any difficulty, go on and arrest the last damn one of them, and put them in jail or prison, and keep them there until their husbands, brothers and sons come up. We have got plenty of Confederate money to pay for their board until they do come up."

ANSEL PARRISH.

Sworn and subscribed before me this the 4th day of Sept., 1876.

E. P. MAY, J. P.

NORTH CAROLINA, }
DAVIDSON COUNTY. }

I, C. F. Lowe, Clerk of the Superior Court of Davidson county, hereby certify that E. P. May, whose genuine signature appears to the foregoing affidavit, is a Justice of the Peace in and for the county of Davidson duly qualified and commissioned as such.

In testimony whereof, I, C. F. Lowe, have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, this the 4th day of Sept., 1876.

C. F. LOWE, C. S. C.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Davidson county, certify that we are well acquainted with the general character of Ansel Parrish, that his character is very good and above reproach:

S. G. UNDERWOOD, W. W. HIX,
FRANK KINDLEY, B. F. STONE,
E. P. MAY, C. F. LOWE,
F. H. FINCH.

MERRIMON.

Hon. A. S. Merrimon will address the people at the following times and places:

Madison, Rockingham Co., Tuesday Oct. 10th.
Germanton, Stokes Co., Wednesday Oct. 11th.
Dalton's, " " Thursday Oct. 12th.
Mt. Airy, Surry " Friday, Oct. 13th.
Kapp's Mills, " " Saturday, Oct. 14th.
East Bend, Yadkin " Monday, Oct. 16th.

WINSTON, OCT. 18th.

Arcadia, Davidson Co., Thursday, Oct. 19th
High Point, Guilford Co., Friday, Oct. 20th.

The *Radical* Winston paper of last week, parades some *Radical* figures made by one of the *Court-house clique*, and printed in the *Press*, in 1868, which experience has proven not to work so well practically, under *Radical* rule, however plausible they may appear on paper. The fact is *Radical* rule "plays the mischief" with nearly everything it comes in contact with, financially and otherwise.

As matters now stand, the law's delay under our present court system is very expensive to litigants, as it is a well known fact that cases are more frequently continued from term to term, on account of the crowded state of the docket, running up costs to very inconvenient figures. There are too many trivial cases in the Superior Courts which should be disposed of in inferior courts held more frequently, which would prove advantageous to all parties interested. This is simply what experience under Radical rule teaches of our present system of jurisprudence.

Startling Revelations.

A few days since the Raleigh *News* contained a statement from a special correspondent, purporting to be an alleged confession of Gov. Holden, charging Republicans with being responsible for the Stephens murder, in Caswell county, (about the time of the great Ku Klux excitement) giving the origin and cause of the notorious Kirk War, &c., founded on a statement made by Rev. C. T. Bailey, editor of the *Biblical Recorder*, published in Raleigh. Below we give the Card of Mr. Bailey, in explanation of the matter:

A CARD.

In the Daily *News* of the 30th ult., an article was published which purports to give the substance of a statement made by me to certain gentlemen at Cameron on the night of the 28th. As a matter of justice to myself and all the parties concerned it becomes necessary for me to state the following facts:

On my way to the Baptist State Convention in Fayetteville, I was introduced to ex-Gov. Holden. During the session of the Convention I was invited to dine with him, and accepted the invitation. I spent the afternoon with him, returning to the Baptist church after ten. Our intercourse was free and agreeable. He gave me an account of his religious experience and of his political troubles. He stated to me that the plan of the "Kirk war" originated with the Executive Committee of the Republican party at Washington, in the interest of the party; that he was opposed to it, but was allowed no discretion in the matter; that it was decided by that committee to inaugurate and prosecute the campaign as he did it; that if he did not carry out the wishes of the party he and the State were to be crushed; and that if he was successful in the execution of their plans he would probably receive a Cabinet appointment, the Secretaryship of the Interior.

In reference to the death of Stephens I understood from him that the Republicans had much to do with that crime; that the prosecution of those who were charged with it was discontinued because testimony was either elicited or likely to be elicited which would implicate prominent members of the Republican party; that these fears were awakened in part by the discovery of the coil from which the rope was cut which was found on the neck of the murdered man.

The statements of Gov. Holden left on me the clear and distinct impression that he had been the unwilling instrument for the accomplishment of the purposes of his party and that he did not merit the odium which it attached to his name all over the State.

During the session of the late Constitutional Convention, I called on Gov. Holden in his office at his own request. In a very pleasant interview, reference was made to the removal of political disabilities by Congress, and also to the removal of his own disabilities by the Convention then in session. So favorably was I impressed with statements made by him that I called on Rev. J. N. Stallings, of Duplin, and a few other members, and requested them to use their influence to have Gov. Holden's disabilities removed.

I stated these facts or some of them in the conversation referred to in the *News* as mentioned above. I have also given them in other parts of the State, where Gov. Holden happened to be the subject of conversation. It was done in the free and easy style of social intercourse, and though I stated nothing which was not true, I did not expect to see it in the newspapers or in print.

In any statement which I may have made concerning Judge Boad or the hanging of Judge Kerr, I gave or meant to give my own opinions, based on information received from other sources; not from anything said to me by Gov. Holden. So far as I can now recollect he has never spoken to me in reference to either of those gentlemen.

I have made this statement in the interest of truth and not of any political party; also as a matter of justice to myself and all the persons mentioned in the *News* of the 30th.

C. T. BAILEY.

CONSERVATIVE PROSPECTS.—From information and estimates of the Congressional Democratic Committee, it appears that the vote for Tilden, as matters now stand, will be 197; for Hayes, 129; doubtful, 43. Whole Electoral College, 369; necessary to elect, 185.

According to these figures, Tilden would have twelve votes to spare, and Hayes would require fifty-six to elect him. Conceding to him the four States classified as doubtful, he would still be short thirteen votes. Where they are to come from is a question which the Republican managers have been unable to answer to their own satisfaction.

Ohio is classed among the doubtful States.—But a *fair* election will give the State to Tilden.

To Sheriffs.

Sheriffs of the various counties in the State should bear in mind that the vote on the Constitutional Amendments is to be returned "to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, at Raleigh, within thirty days after the election." [See ordinance of the Convention.]

The vote for State Officers, (when sent thro' the mails,) is to be sealed and directed to "the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in care of the Secretary of State." If conveyed by messenger, it shall be sealed and sent direct to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. [See chap. 52, Battle's Revisal.]

The duties of Sheriffs in regard to returns of Presidential Electors and Congressmen are laid down in chap. 40, Battle's Revisal.

For the Press.

From the Far West.

BIG HORN AND YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION.
BIVOUAC ON LA BELLE FOURCHE, D. T.,
September 17, 1876.

It might interest many readers of the *Press* if you published a copy of the envelope which is to enclose this invaluable correspondence: it presents as neat a thing in the way of frontier enterprises as I have ever encountered, and flavors of a civilization that is quite in contrast with the darkness and my surroundings—a huge cottonwood camp-fire, sleeping forms with carbines leaning against adjoining trees, and lastly my captured Indian *par-flesh*, utilized at present as a writing desk and intended for your museum. How should you fancy this for an editorial *sanctum*?

We are bivouaced within ten miles of Crook City and seventeen of Deadwood—the principal mining settlements of the Black Hills of Dacota; and to-morrow we follow our commanding General in the direction of Fort Laramie, W.T., whither he proceeded yesterday for the purpose of consulting Gen. Sheridan upon the subject of a winter campaign and the further prosecution of active operations against the hostile Sioux. To all appearances the war is just commencing, as there is little prospect of its amicable adjustment by the Peace Commissioners recently appointed, most of whom are of, or in the interest of the Indian Ring which best flourishes when its savage victims are most depressed. Nor are Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse to be conquered before breakfast. They have recently killed many miners and committed innumerable depredations in this vicinity, effectually preventing extensive prospecting. There is little doubt, however, from what has already been developed, that we are in the midst of perhaps the richest placer mines in the world. But a few days ago Wheeler Brothers, who entered the Hills as tramps, returned to the States the happy possessors of half a million dollars worth of gold dust! The latter, at the rate of $20 to the ounce, is the currency of this region. And you can purchase anything here from a saw-mill to a glass of rum—"the absolute necessaries of life" as said the man from Maine.

In each city there is a weekly paper, a bank, numerous hotels, mechanics shops, saloons, a theatre—but no church; doctors and lawyers abound, and I even met a photographer. You can get a square meal in any of half a dozen restaurants, and are expected to open a little buckskin bag and deposit so much dust in the scales as you pass out. There are people here from every section of the United States—white, black, and unfortunately red. This is the troublesome shade! But for it, this, one of the finest countries known and which produced last season most excellent potatoes, onions, and other vegetables, as well as grain, would be rapidly settled. One year ago there were a few miserable and despondent miners driven out by the United States troops; to-day there are ten thousand men, women and children occupying several flourishing and growing towns and representing a large amount of capital and industry, enterprise and even intelligence. They came here to find or make money, and are determined to do it. This afternoon we were scarcely in camp when its exterior was surrounded by little trading stands like booths in a Charity Fair or a Turkish Bazar. Boots and shoes, clothing, candy, cakes and pies, beer and ale, wines, whiskey and brandy, canned fruits, cheese and groceries,—everything was exposed for sale ranging from one dollar up, shinplasters and nickels or even silver coin of a less denomination than that named being too insignificant—they actually turn up their noses at fractional currency unless presented by the quart, these dirty Black Hillers!

But I am forgetting the disagreeable experiences of the past month over these misguided people. Since I last wrote you, we have marched many weary miles, several times fought Indians, and for the greater part of eight days lived upon unsalted horse flesh, not always cooked at that! Generals Terry and Crook separated upon the Yellowstone, our column marching up the Powder and resuming the Indian trail, moving eastward by O'Fallen's Cañon, Glennire and Beaver Creeks and the Little Missouri River, and thence south by Grand River and Owl Creek to the west of Bear Butte into the Black Hills. A magnificent grazing region was traversed in the vicinity of Beaver Creek, which presented many thousand acres of soil as rich as and very similar to that of the Iowa and Illinois prairies. When two hundred miles distant from this point, the trail we had been following divided, Sitting Bull apparently moving north while Crazy Horse's band scattered in a southerly direction, and this we determined to follow, although supplied with *less* than two days' rations of bacon, biscuit and coffee. Symptoms of scurvy made their appearance, and at one time there were two hundred sick in the command. Many were attacked by a severe dysentery and in a greatly weakened state were transported upon mule litters. Entirely unprovided with shelter since our pack train had been loaded exclusively with supplies, it rained continuously and we were compelled to make several consecutive bivouacs without fuel. Over four hundred exhausted horses were abandoned and some of these the men killed and ate the flesh raw and unsalted. At last an order was issued and carried into effect, directing the slaughter for and distribution to the command of five or more horses daily; and brought to this extremity, every one was compelled by hunger to participate. Cactus was eaten raw, or broiled upon live coals into a glutinous and tasteless mass, and thus devoured because it was "filling." I must confess I preferred roasted horse, and with a little salt (of which we had not a grain) should have found it very palatable.

Captain Mills and one hundred and fifty officers and men of the Third Cavalry were now sent forward with directions to march rapidly to the mining settlements and forward supplies to our relief; but when only seventeen miles from the command he discovered and captured a Sioux village of forty lodges or over two hundred Indians, most of whom escaped. The attack was made before daylight and would have been a complete surprise but for the stampede of one hundred and fifty ponies, which were captured in the charge that ensued but alarmed the village before the intended dispositions had been made. Those of the Sioux who did not escape upon ponies, took refuge in neighboring bluffs and ravines, and a brisk fire was maintained for several hours resulting in the killing of one private and the wounding of one officer (Lieutenant Von Cuettwitz, whose right leg was subsequently amputated) two non-commissioned officers and four privates. In the village were a quantity of dried meat and berries, ammunition, buffalo robes and furs, many relics of the Custer massacre, and unfit to be mentioned in the same breath or written with the same pen as these, several certificates of the peaceable intentions and goodness of these Indians, from their agents! The Sioux, as is their custom, had removed their dead and wounded during the fight, but one remained in a ravine near by, could not escape and kept up a continual and unerring fire. Lieutenant Clark, of General Crook's staff, advanced with ten volunteers upon their concealed enemy, who drawing a bead upon Buffalo Chips, a fair and long-haired scout, shot him through the heart, and his body rolled over the brink and down thirty feet. Two soldiers were quickly wounded, from the effects of which one of them shortly after died; and the party meanwhile having fired several volleys into the ravine and finally brought out several women and children, it was determined that one of the former should be sent to those remaining concealed with assurances of kind treatment if they would surrender. She soon returned with other squaws and pappooses, making in all ten of the former and eight of the latter (several of whom were large boys and girls); and after some further parleying, our guide, Baptiste, who had previously shot and scalped a warrior who exposed himself in the ravine, boldly entered the latter and brought out the chief, American Horse (badly wounded in the bowels and who died that night) and two younger (and unharmed) bucks. A further search revealed the dead bodies of three squaws and one buck concealed beneath the dense undergrowth which covered the bottom and sides of the ravine, and two excavations in the earth in which these twenty-one live and four dead Indians had been secreted. Two carbines of the pattern at present in use by the army were found with the shells securely lodged in the breech block, and an excellent Winchester sporting rifle with two cartridges remaining in the magazine. In the afternoon the Sioux returned in force and attacked camp but were repulsed promptly and decisively. This was, indeed, quite the handsomest little affair of the campaign; many Indians were seen to fall and we had one non-commissioned officer and four privates wounded. The night passed without incident, but in the morning the rear guard was fired upon and one man wounded. Our casualties were, therefore, three killed and fourteen wounded; that of the Sioux was much greater, and the loss of their village which was plundered and then burnt, was a severe blow. About half of our captives were left in charge of the body of American Horse, while the two bucks and several squaws accompanied us. It was a noticeable fact that during the afternoon skirmish and that of the morning, both sides refrained from firing in the direction of these captive women and children.

En route from the village to this point, Major Upham and one hundred and fifty men Fifth Cavalry scouted up Owl Creek, and though no Indians were seen he had one man killed and scalped while out hunting. The dried meat and fruit captured in the village furnished but a temporary relief, and Captain Mills with fifty men of the Third Cavalry was again sent forward to hasten our supplies, which on the evening of the 13th inst., after we had once more had recourse to horseflesh and during eight days in all principally subsisted upon it, reached us upon La Belle Fourche. All of our Indian allies left us upon the Yellowstone with the exception of Ute John, who, with the scalps of the squaws and bucks dangling in his belt, yet casts a hungry glance upon our captives. Our column is otherwise much disorganized and reduced. One-third of the cavalry is dismounted and as much more of it ineffective at present. Horses and men alike need rest, and the latter clothing, but probably will get neither. Our arms, too, are unsatisfactory, and with their single spring ejector, the Custer massacre can at any time be repeated. Moreover, the Sioux are expert riders and shots; and while we enlist men for $12 per month who die bravely, it is difficult to procure, at these figures, those who are their equals on the skirmish line. Artillery which they have not, must be employed against them. Moreover, their supplies at the Agencies should be at once discontinued without any distinctions, and their arms and ponies forcibly removed. Prompt measures like these will alone prevent an indefinite prolongation of this horrible conflict. In lieu of this property, when peace is finally restored, give them herds of cattle and agricultural implements. They can be made self-supporting if our weak and vascilating government will once act with vigor and dispatch.

The Herald and the Bloody Shirt.

The New York *Herald* is now engaged in the pious task of warning the Republicans to flee from the wrath to come. Hear the *Herald:*

"It is undoubtedly true that the exhibition of the conspicuous 'bloody shirt' in this campaign will lose many thousand votes to the Republican party. It ought to, and it will. There are sections of the country where this issue may be brought up to alarm and excite ignorant voters; but take the Northern States at large and the mass of Republican voters, who are in the main thoughtful and sensible men, and the cry of Southern outrages and of danger from the South or in the South will lose the party more votes than it will gain.

"But, finally, this sudden and general determination to carry the campaign on the Southern issue shows a deep and uncontrollable alarm among the Republican leaders. They are evidently panic stricken. They have by this time compared notes, and their conclusion appears to be that on a fair and honest canvass, on the real issues of the year, they will lose the country, and in desperation the word has gone out to fling the "bloody shirt" to the breeze and make the appeal, not to the reason, the honesty and patriotism of the country, but to prejudice, hatred, fear and ignorance. That is the way it looks to cool observers; and even if this were not the correct theory of their policy it is still true that such is the impression it makes.—Shrewd political calculators say, if the Republican managers were not badly frightened they would not force an obsolete and, to a large part of their party, a hateful issue upon the country."

Hayes' Tax Returns—The Accusations Stated Briefly and in Order.

1. With a full knowledge of the requirements of the law, R. B. Hayes has persistently neglected to list his property subject to taxation.

2. He has for three years made false oath as to the value of his property above his just debts.

3. He has sworn that in 1864 his property was worth only $2,581, when that portion of it liable to be taxed turned $60,000.

4. He has refused for three years to list his gallery of paintings and a diamond that fell to him as a residuary legatee—$5,000.

5. He never paid any money toward the Fort Stevenson purchase, although he says he did, for the purpose of explaining the remarkable falling off in the exhibits of figures from 1873 to 1874.

6. He had in 1874-'75-'76 about $9,000 worth of credits, in the shape of mortgages, which he did not list, and, more than this, purjured himself by swearing he was not possessed of them.

7. He had three horses in 1874, and swore he had but one.

8. He had three watches in 1874, and swore he had but one.

9. He has had the use of thirty odd thousand dollars left as bequests by his uncle, for which he makes no return.

10. He has disregarded the law, and made no return to the Probate Court of Sandusky county for the executorship of his uncle's will.

11. In short, Rutherford B. Hayes has been guilty of false swearing for the past three years, and has swindled his country and the State of Ohio out of a large share of their just revenues.—*Exchange.*

Seven Reasons Why the Amendments Should be Adopted.

1. The adoption of the amendments restores the law-making power to the people—nips the rapidly growing and dangerous prerogative of the Governor and turns over to the people's representatives, the management, supervision and control of the railroads, and charitable and penal institutions of the State.

2. Restricts the sessions of the legislature to sixty days at four dollars per day.

3. Reduces the number of Supreme Court Judges from five to three.

4. Reduces the number of Superior Court Judges from twelve to nine.

5. Excludes thieves from the ballot box.

6. Saves the tax-payers of the State more than one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars a year on the Legislature and Judiciary at the lowest figure they have cost since the war; and three hundred and fifty thousand ($350,000) dollars on the cost of Holden's two years' administration.

7. And settles for all time to come the agitation and danger of mixed schools for the whites and blacks—the nursery of social equality.

Great Bargains Offered in the

NEW FALL STOCK

OF

DRESS GOODS,

FLANNELS, &c.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Best and largest Stock in this section of the country.

COME AND SEE.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C. September 20th, 1876.

CHOICE COFFEE.

12 STYLES OF COFFEE, the very best in the market.
Prices from 20 cents to 50 cents.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem N. C. Sept 26th, 1876.— 39.

Don't Purchase

YOUR GOODS

Until You Examine

PATTERSON & CO'S

SPLENDID STOCK.

WE PROPOSE

"TO FILL THE BILL"

For all articles needed in this country, and to sell at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES!

We shall receive invoices of new goods every week during the Fall season, and will be prepared to supply

Wholesale & Retail Customers.

We invite a visit from every one wishing to purchase the best articles for the least money.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., July 15, 1876.

THE PEOPLE WANT PROOF.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing every one that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it.—Sold by DR. V. O. THOMPSON, Druggist, March 30, 1876. Winston, N. C

ELEGANT DISPLAY!

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS

—AT—

W. T. VOGLER'S

JEWELRY STORE,

SALEM, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and receiving the largest and best selected stock of

Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry, Spectacles,
Walking Canes,
Musical Boxes,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
Fine Cutlery, Thermometers,
Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

ever brought to this place since the war. They are just the thing for

BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

Mr. Vogler respectfully invites his numerous friends and customers to examine his large and well selected stock, feeling assured that they can find all they want in his line at very reasonable figures.

HAIR JEWELRY,
OF ALL KINDS AND DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER.

REPAIRING

of every description, in my line of business, neatly and promptly executed.

MARBLE GRAVE STONES, of all sizes and styles, made to order, and at reduced prices.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 25, 1875.

S. E. ALLEN,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

AND

HOUSE FURNISHIG GOODS.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR

Iron,
Nails,
Stoves,
Window Glass,
Sash,
Blinds and Doors,

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE

WINSTON, N. C.

HAS ALSO A FULL LINE OF

ACORN COOKING

AND

HEATING STOVES.

GET THE BEST

ACORN WOOD COOK

AND

HEATER.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Secretary. PLASKI COWPER Supervisor

NORTH CAROLINA

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF

INSURABLE PROPERTY,

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

☞ Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. ☜
☞ Encourage Home Institutions. ☜

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N.

FIRST CLASS NOTION AND VARIETY STORE

J. BLICKENDERFER,

South Side Public Square, Salem, N. C.

ALWAYS ALERT

TO PROCURE FOR HIS CUSTOMERS ALL THE ADVANTAGES

GOOD BUYING

Can give them, has enabled him to offer to the Public a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

A NEW LINE OF ARTICLES RARE, RICH AND TASTY, consisting of

China, Glass, Lava and Parian Ware,

FANCY GOODS, FANCY BOXES, AND LADIES' WORK BOXES, &c.
Very beautiful and suited for Presents.

☞ New Styles of Goods received every few days.

Salem, N. C. June 15, 1875.

J. BLICKENDERFER.
SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE.

NEW PAPETERIES

AT BLUM'S.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM, PUBLISHERS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1876.

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.
Samuel J. Tilden,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
Thomas A. Hendricks,
OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS FOR STATE AT LARGE.
DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.
JAMES M. LEACH, of Davidson.

ELECTORS.

1ST DISTRICT—LEWIS C. LATHAM.
2D " JOHN F. WOOTEN.
3D " JOHN D. STANFORD.
4TH " F. H. BUSBEE,
5TH " F. C. ROBBINS,
6TH " R. P. WARING.
7TH " W. B. GLENN.
8TH " A. C. AVERY.

State Ticket.

GOVERNOR.
ZEBULON B. VANCE,
OF MECKLENBURG.
LIEUT. GOVERNOR.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
OF PITT.
ATTORNEY GENERAL.
THOMAS S. KENAN,
OF WILSON.
SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOSEPH A. ENGLEHARD,
OF NEW HANOVER.
TREASURER.
JAMES M. WORTH,
OF RANDOLPH.
AUDITOR.
SAMUEL L. LOVE,
OF HAYWOOD.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
JAS. C. SCARBOROUGH,
OF JOHNSON.

FOR CONGRESS.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.
ROBERT B. VANCE,
OF BUNCOMBE.
SEVENTH DISTRICT.
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
OF IREDELL.
SIXTH DISTRICT.
WALTER L. STEELE,
OF RICHMOND.
FIFTH DISTRICT.
ALFRED M. SCALES,
OF GUILFORD.
FOURTH DISTRICT.
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
OF FRANKLIN.
THIRD DISTRICT.
ALFRED M. WADDELL,
OF NEW HANOVER.
FIRST DISTRICT.
JESSE J. YEATES,
OF HERTFORD.

THE OBSERVER.—Peter M. Hale and Wm. L. Saunders propose to publish a Democratic newspaper in Raleigh, daily and weekly, to be entitled "*The Observer*," commencing on the 16th day of November. Mr. Hale was formerly associated with his father, Mr. E. J. Hale, in the publication of the Fayetteville *Observer*, and Mr. Saunders was Editor of the Wilmington *Journal*.

No doubt, these gentlemen will publish a first class paper, and we wish the enterprise success.

The Bible Work.

During the year, the American Bible Society has been re-arranging its work, with a view of increasing its means for benevolent operations. Its new plan will be inaugurated October 1st, and from that day the number of Superintendents will be diminished, and their fields enlarged. We understant that North and South Carolina will be united in one District, and that Rev. C. H. Wiley, now in charge of the former State, has been selected as Superintendent of the work in the new Department.

NORTH CAROLINA, }
DAVIDSON CO., Sept. 4, 1876. }

Ansel Parrish, being duly sworn, says: That during the year 1864, he was first Lieutenant in the militia, and also first Lieutenant in the Home Guard; that as such officer he, with aid of his company, arrested some conscripts and deserters, and hearing that men not liable to service, and women, were also being arrested, by other officers, to make them disclose the whereabouts of their husbands, brothers and sons; and fearing he might get into difficulty, at some time, if he should go so far; he went to Lexington, either at Spring or Fall term, 1864, of the Superior Court of Davidson County, to consult Thomas Settle, who was then Solicitor; that while the Court was in session in the new Court House, at an interval when the Solicitor was not engaged, the affiant said: "Mr. Settle, I am afraid that we officers of the Home Guard will sooner or later get into difficulty about arresting men not liable to service, and women, to make them disclose the whereabouts of their husbands, sons, &c."

Mr. Settle replied: "No you wont get into any difficulty, go on and arrest the last damn one of them, and put them in jail or prison, and keep them there until their husbands, brothers and sons come up. We have got plenty of Confederate money to pay for their board until they do come up."

ANSEL PARRISH.

Sworn and subscribed before me this the 4th day of Sept., 1876.

E. P. MAY, J. P.

NORTH CAROLINA, }
DAVIDSON COUNTY. }

I, C. F. Lowe, Clerk of the Superior Court of Davidson county, hereby certify that E. P. May, whose genuine signature appears to the foregoing affidavit, is a Justice of the Peace in and for the county of Davidson duly qualified and commissioned as such.

In testimony whereof, I, C. F. Lowe, have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, this the 4th day of Sept., 1876.

C. F. LOWE, C. S. C.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Davidson county, certify that we are well acquainted with the general character of Ansel Parrish, that his character is very good and above reproach:

S. G. UNDERWOOD, W. W. HIX,
FRANK KINDLEY, B. F. STONE,
E. P. MAY, C. F. LOWE,
F. H. FINCH.

MERRIMON.

Hon. A. S. Merrimon will address the people at the following times and places:

Madison, Rockingham Co, Tuesday Oct. 10th.
Germanton, Stokes Co., Wednesday Oct. 11th.
Dalton's, " " Thursday Oct. 12th.
Mt. Airy, Surry " Friday, Oct. 13th.
Kapp's Mills, " " Saturday, Oct. 14th.
East Bend, Yadkin " Monday, Oct. 16th.

WINSTON, OCT. 18th.

Arcadia, Davidson Co., Thursday, Oct. 19th
High Point, Guilford Co., Friday, Oct. 20th.

The *Radical* Winston paper of last week, parades some *Radical* figures made by one of the *Court-house clique*, and printed in the *Press*, in 1868, which experience has proven not to work so well practically, under *Radical* rule, however plausible they may appear on paper. The fact is *Radical* rule "plays the mischief" with nearly everything it comes in contact with, financially and otherwise.

As matters now stand, the law's delay under our present court system is very expensive to litigants, as it is a well known fact that cases are more frequently continued from term to term, on account of the crowded state of the docket, running up costs to very inconvenient figures. There are too many trivial cases in the Superior Courts which should be disposed of in inferior courts held more frequently, which would prove advantageous to all parties interested. This is simply what experience under Radical rule teaches of our present system of jurisprudence.

Startling Revelations.

A few days since the Raleigh *News* contained a statement from a special correspondent, purporting to be an alleged confession of Gov. Holden, charging Republicans with being responsible for the Stephens murder, in Caswell county, (about the time of the great Ku Klux excitement) giving the origin and cause of the notorious Kirk War, &c., founded on a statement made by Rev. C. T. Bailey, editor of the *Biblical Recorder*, published in Raleigh. Below we give the Card of Mr. Bailey, in explanation of the matter:

A CARD.

In the Daily *News* of the 30th ult., an article was published which purports to give the substance of a statement made by me to certain gentlemen at Cameron on the night of the 28th. As a matter of justice to myself and all the parties concerned it becomes necessary for me to state the following facts:

On my way to the Baptist State Convention in Fayetteville, I was introduced to ex-Gov. Holden. During the session of the Convention I was invited to dine with him, and accepted the invitation. I spent the afternoon with him, returning to the Baptist church after ten. Our intercourse was free and agreeable. He gave me an account of his religious experience and of his political troubles. He stated to me that the plan of the "Kirk war" originated with the Executive Committee of the Republican party at Washington, in the interest of the party; that he was opposed to it, but was allowed no discretion in the matter; that it was decided by that committee to inaugurate and prosecute the campaign as he did it; that if he did not carry out the wishes of the party he and the State were to be crushed; and that if he was successful in the execution of their plans he would probably receive a Cabinet appointment, the Secretaryship of the Interior.

In reference to the death of Stephens I understood from him that the Republicans had much to do with that crime; that the prosecution of those who were charged with it was discontinued because testimony was either elicited or likely to be elicited which would implicate prominent members of the Republican party; that these fears were awakened in part by the discovery of the coil from which the rope was cut which was found on the neck of the murdered man.

The statements of Gov. Holden left on me the clear and distinct impression that he had been the unwilling instrument for the accomplishment of the purposes of his party and that he did not merit the odium which it attached to his name all over the State.

During the session of the late Constitutional Convention, I called on Gov. Holden in his office at his own request. In a very pleasant interview, reference was made to the removal of political disabilities by Congress, and also to the removal of his own disabilities by the Convention then in session. So favorably was I impressed with statements made by him that I called on Rev. J N. Stallings, of Duplin, and a few other members, and requested them to use their influence to have Gov. Holden's disabilities removed.

I stated these facts or some of them in the conversation referred to in the *News* as mentioned above. I have also given them in other parts of the State, where Gov. Holden happened to be the subject of conversation. It was done in the free and easy style of social intercourse, and though I stated nothing which was not true, I did not expect to see it in the newspapers or in print.

In any statement which I may have made concerning Judge Boad or the hanging of Judge Kerr, I gave or meant to give my own opinions, based on information received from other sources; not from anything said to me by Gov. Holden. So far as I can now recollect he has never spoken to me in reference to either of those gentlemen.

I have made this statement in the interest of truth and not of any political party; also as a matter of justice to myself and all the persons mentioned in the *News* of the 30th.

C. T. BAILEY.

CONSERVATIVE PROSPECTS.—From information and estimates of the Congressional Democratic Committee, it appears that the vote for Tilden, as matters now stand, will be 197; for Hayes, 129; doubtful, 43. Whole Electoral College, 369; necessary to elect, 185.

According to these figures, Tilden would have twelve votes to spare, and Hayes would require fifty-six to elect him. Conceding to him the four States classified as doubtful, he would still be short thirteen votes. Where they are to come from is a question which the Republican managers have been unable to answer to their own satisfaction.

Ohio is classed among the doubtful States.—But a *fair* election will give the State to Tilden.

To Sheriffs.

Sheriffs of the various counties in the State should bear in mind that the vote on the Constitutional Amendments is to be returned "to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, at Raleigh, within thirty days after the election." [See ordinance of the Convention.]

The vote for State Officers, (when sent thro' the mails,) is to be sealed and directed to "the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in care of the Secretary of State." If conveyed by messenger, it shall be sealed and sent direct to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. [See chap. 52, Battle's Revisal.]

The duties of Sheriffs in regard to returns of Presidential Electors and Congressmen are laid down in chap. 40, Battle's Revisal.

For the Press.

From the Far West.

BIG HORN AND YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION. }
BIVOUAC ON LA BELLE FOURCHE, D. T., }
September 17, 1876. }

It might interest many readers of the *Press* if you published a copy of the envelope which is to enclose this invaluable correspondence: it presents as neat a thing in the way of frontier enterprises as I have ever encountered, and flavors of a civilization that is quite in contrast with the darkness and my surroundings—a huge cottonwood camp-fire, sleeping forms with carbines leaning against adjoining trees, and lastly my captured Indian *par-flesh*, utilized at present as a writing desk and intended for your museum. How should you fancy this for an editorial *sanctum*?

We are bivouaced within ten miles of Crook City and seventeen of Deadwood—the principal mining settlements of the Black Hills of Dacota; and to-morrow we follow our commanding General in the direction of Fort Laramie, W.T., whither he proceeded yesterday for the purpose of consulting Gen. Sheridan upon the subject of a winter campaign and the further prosecution of active operations against the hostile Sioux. To all appearances the war is just commencing, as there is little prospect of its amicable adjustment by the Peace Commissioners recently appointed, most of whom are of, or in the interest of the Indian Ring which best flourishes when its savage victims are most depressed. Nor are Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse to be conquered before breakfast. They have recently killed many miners and committed innumerable depredations in this vicinity, effectually preventing extensive prospecting. There is little doubt, however, from what has already been developed, that we are in the midst of perhaps the richest placer mines in the world. But a few days ago Wheeler Brothers, who entered the Hills as tramps, returned to the States the happy possessors of half a million dollars worth of gold dust! The latter, at the rate of $20 to the ounce, is the currency of this region. And you can purchase anything here from a saw-mill to a glass of rum—"the absolute necessaries of life" as said the man from Maine.

In each city there is a weekly paper, a bank, numerous hotels, mechanics shops, saloons, a theatre—but no church; doctors and lawyers abound, and I even met a photographer. You can get a square meal in any of half a dozen restaurants, and are expected to open a little buckskin bag and deposit so much dust in the scales as you pass out. There are people here from every section of the United States—white, black, and unfortunately red. This is the troublesome shade! But for it, this, one of the finest countries known and which produced last season most excellent potatoes, onions, and other vegetables, as well as grain, would be rapidly settled. One year ago there were a few miserable and despondent miners driven out by the United States troops; to-day there are ten thousand men, women and children occupying several flourishing and growing towns and representing a large amount of capital and industry, enterprise and even intelligence. They came here to find or make money, and are determined to do it. This afternoon we were scarcely in camp when its exterior was surrounded by little trading stands like booths in a Charity Fair or a Turkish Bazar. Boots and shoes, clothing, candy, cakes and pies, beer and ale, wines, whiskey and brandy, canned fruits, cheese and groceries,—everything was exposed for sale ranging from one dollar up, shinplasters and nickels or even silver coin of a less denomination than that named being too insignificant—they actually turn up their noses at fractional currency unless presented by the quart, these dirty Black Hillers!

But I am forgotting the disagreeable experiences of the past month over these misguided people. Since I last wrote you, we have marched many weary miles, several times fought Indians, and for the greater part of eight days lived upon unsalted horse flesh, not always cooked at that! Generals Terry and Crook separated upon the Yellowstone, our column marching up the Powder and resuming the Indian trail, moving eastward by O'Fallen's Cabin, Glennire and Beaver Creeks and the Little Missouri River, and thence south by Grand River and Owl Creek to the west of Bear Butte into the Black Hills. A magnificent grazing region was traversed in the vicinity of Beaver Creek, which presented many thousand acres of soil as rich as and very similar to that of the Iowa and Illinois prairies. When two hundred miles distant from this point, the trail we had been following divided, Sitting Bull apparently moving north while Crazy Horse's band scattered in a southerly direction, and this we determined to follow, although supplied with *less* than two days' rations of bacon, biscuit and coffee. Symptoms of scurvy made their appearance, and at one time there were two hundred sick in the command. Many were attacked by a severe dysentery and in a greatly weakened state were transported upon mule litters. Entirely unprovided with shelter since our pack train had been loaded exclusively with supplies, it rained continuously and we were compelled to make several consecutive bivouacs without fuel. Over four hundred exhausted horses were abandoned and some of these the men killed and ate the flesh raw and unsalted. At last an order was issued and carried into effect, directing the slaughter for and distribution to the command of five or more horses daily; and brought to this extremity, every one was compelled by hunger to participate. Cactus was eaten raw, or broiled upon live coals into a glutinous and tasteless mass, and thus devoured because it was "filling." I must confess I preferred roasted horse, and with a little salt (of which we had not a grain) should have found it very palatable.

Captain Mills and one hundred and fifty officers and men of the Third Cavalry were now sent forward with directions to march rapidly to the mining settlements and forward supplies to our relief; but when only seventeen miles from the command he discovered and captured a Sioux village of forty lodges or over two hundred Indians, most of whom escaped. The attack was made before daylight and would have been a complete surprise but for the stampede of one hundred and fifty ponies, which were captured in the charge that ensued but alarmed the village before the intended dispositions had been made. Those of the Sioux who did not escape upon ponies, took refuge in neighboring bluffs and ravines, and a brisk fire was maintained for several hours resulting in the killing of one private and the wounding of one officer (Lieutenant Von Cuettwitz, whose right leg was subsequently amputated) two non-commissioned officers and four privates. In the village were a quantity of dried meat and berries, ammunition, buffalo robes and furs, many relics of the Custer massacre, and unfit to be mentioned in the same breath or written with the same pen as these, several certificates of the peaceable intentions and goodness of these Indians, from their agents! The Sioux, as is their custom, had removed their dead and wounded during the fight, but one remained in a ravine near by, could not escape and kept up a continual and unerring fire. Lieutenant Clark, of General Crook's staff, advanced with ten volunteers upon their concealed enemy, who drawing a bead upon Buffalo Chips, a fair and long-haired scout, shot him through the heart, and his body rolled over the brink and down thirty feet. Two soldiers were quickly wounded, from the effects of which one of them shortly after died; and the party meanwhile having fired several volleys into the ravine and finally brought out several women and children, it was determined that one of the former should be sent to those remaining concealed with assurances of kind treatment if they would surrender. She soon returned with other squaws and pappooses, making in all ten of the former and eight of the latter (several of whom were large boys and girls); and after some further parleying, our guide, Baptiste, who had previously shot and scalped a warrior who exposed himself in the ravine, boldly entered the latter and brought out the chief, American Horse (badly wounded in the bowels and who died that night) and two younger (and unharmed) bucks. A further search revealed the dead bodies of three squaws and one buck concealed beneath the dense undergrowth which covered the bottom and sides of the ravine, and two excavations in the earth in which these twenty-one live and four dead Indians had been secreted. Two carbines of the pattern at present in use by the army were found with the shells securely lodged in the breech block, and an excellent Winchester sporting rifle with two cartridges remaining in the magazine. In the afternoon the Sioux returned in force and attacked camp but were repulsed promptly and decisively. This was, indeed, quite the handsomest little affair of the campaign; many Indians were seen to fall and we had one non-commissioned officer and four privates wounded. The night passed without incident, but in the morning the rear guard was fired upon and one man wounded. Our casualties were, therefore, three killed and fourteen wounded; that of the Sioux was much greater, and the loss of their village which was plundered and then burnt, was a severe blow. About half of our captives were left in charge of the body of American Horse, while the two bucks and several squaws accompanied us. It was a noticeable fact that during the afternoon skirmish and that of the morning, both sides refrained from firing in the direction of these captive women and children.

En route from the village to this point, Major Upham and one hundred and fifty men Fifth Cavalry scouted up Owl Creek, and though no Indians were seen he had one man killed and scalped while out hunting. The dried meat and fruit captured in the village furnished but a temporary relief, and Captain Mills with fifty men of the Third Cavalry was again sent forward to hasten our supplies, which on the evening of the 13th inst., after we had once more had recourse to horseflesh and during eight days in all principally subsisted upon it, reached us upon La Belle Fourche. All of our Indian allies left us upon the Yellowstone with the exception of Ute John, who, with the scalps of the squaws and bucks dangling in his belt, yet casts a hungry glance upon our captives. Our column is otherwise much disorganized and reduced. One-third of the cavalry is dismounted and as much more of it ineffective at present. Horses and men alike need rest, and the latter clothing, but probably will get neither. Our arms, too, are unsatisfactory, and with their single spring ejector, the Custer massacre can at any time be repeated. Moreover, the Sioux are expert riders and shots; and while we enlist men for $12 per month who die bravely, it is difficult to procure, at these figures, those who are their equals on the skirmish line. Artillery which they have not, must be employed against them. Moreover, their supplies at the Agencies should be at once discontinued without any distinctions, and their arms and ponies forcibly removed. Prompt measures like these will alone prevent an indefinite prolongation of this horrible conflict. In lieu of this property, when peace is finally restored, give them herds of cattle and agricultural implements. They can be made self-supporting if our weak and vascilating government will once act with vigor and dispatch.

The Herald and the Bloody Shirt.

The New York *Herald* is now engaged in the pious task of warning the Republicans to flee from the wrath to come. Hear the *Herald:*

"It is undoubtedly true that the exhibition of the conspicuous 'bloody shirt' in this campaign will lose many thousand votes to the Republican party. It ought to, and it will. There are sections of the country where this issue may be brought up to alarm and excite ignorant voters; but take the Northern States at large and the mass of Republican voters, who are in the main thoughtful and sensible men, and the cry of Southern outrages and of danger from the South or in the South will lose the party more votes than it will gain.

"But, finally, this sudden and general determination to carry the campaign on the Southern issue shows a deep and uncontrollable alarm among the Republican leaders. They are evidently panic stricken. They have by this time compared notes, and their conclusion appears to be that on a fair and honest canvass, on the real issues of the year, they will lose the country, and in desperation the word has gone out to fling the "bloody shirt" to the breeze and make the appeal, not to the reason, the honesty and patriotism of the country, but to prejudice, hatred, fear and ignorance. That is the way it looks to cool observers; and even if this were not the correct theory of their policy it is still true that such is the impression it makes.—Shrewd political calculators say, if the Republican managers were not badly frightened they would not force an obsolete and, to a large part of their party, a hateful issue upon the country."

Hayes' Tax Returns—The Accusations Stated Briefly and in Order.

1. With a full knowledge of the requirements of the law, R. B. Hayes has persistently neglected to list his property subject to taxation.

2. He has for three years made false oath as to the value of his property above his just debts.

3. He has sworn that in 1864 his property was worth only $2,581, when that portion of it liable to be taxed turned $60,000.

4. He has refused for three years to list his gallery of paintings and a diamond that fell to him as a residuary legatee—$5,000.

5. He never paid any money toward the Fort Stevenson purchase, although he says he did, for the purpose of explaining the remarkable falling off in the exhibits of figures from 1873 to 1874.

6. He had in 1874–'75–'76 about $9,000 worth of credits, in the shape of mortgages, which he did not list, and, more than this, purjured himself by swearing he was not possessed of them.

7. He had three horses in 1874, and swore he had but one.

8. He had three watches in 1874, and swore he had but one.

9. He has had the use of thirty odd thousand dollars left as bequests by his uncle, for which he makes no return.

10. He has disregarded the law, and made no return to the Probate Court of Sandusky county for the executorship of his uncle's will.

11. In short, Rutherford B. Hayes has been guilty of false swearing for the past three years, and has swindled his country and the State of Ohio out of a large share of their just revenues.—*Exchange.*

Seven Reasons Why the Amendments Should be Adopted.

1. The adoption of the amendments restores the law-making power to the people—nips the rapidly growing and dangerous prerogative of the Governor and turns over to the people's representatives, the management, supervision and control of the railroads, and charitable and penal institutions of the State.

2. Restricts the sessions of the legislature to sixty days at four dollars per day.

3. Reduces the number of Supreme Court Judges from five to three.

4. Reduces the number of Superior Court Judges from twelve to nine.

5. Excludes thieves from the ballot box.

6. Saves the tax-payers of the State more than one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars a year on the Legislature and Judiciary at the lowest figure they have cost since the war; and three hundred and fifty thousand ($350,000) dollars on the cost of Holden's two years' administration.

7. And settles for all time to come the agitation and danger of mixed schools for the whites and blacks—the nursery of social equality.

Great Bargains Offered in the

NEW FALL STOCK

OF

DRESS GOODS,

FLANNELS, &c.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Best and largest Stock in this section of the country.

COME AND SEE.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C. September 20th, 1876.

CHOICE COFFEE.

12 STYLES OF COFFEE, the very best in the market.
Prices from 20 cents to 50 cents.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem N. C. Sept 26th, 1876.— 39.

Don't Purchase

YOUR GOODS

Until You Examine

PATTERSON & CO'S

SPLENDID STOCK.

WE PROPOSE

"TO FILL THE BILL"

For all articles needed in this country, and to sell at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES!

We shall receive invoices of new goods every week during the Fall season, and will be prepared to supply

Wholesale & Retail Customers.

We invite a visit from every one wishing to purchase the best articles for the least money.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., July 15, 1876.

THE PEOPLE WANT PROOF.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing every one that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it.—Sold by DR. V. O. THOMPSON, Druggist, March 30, 1876. Winston, N. C

ELEGANT DISPLAY!

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS

—AT—

W. T. VOGLER'S

JEWELRY STORE,

SALEM, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and receiving the largest and best selected stock of

Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry, Spectacles,
Walking Canes,
Musical Boxes,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
Fine Cutlery, Thermometers,
Fancy Goods, &c., &c,

ever brought to this place since the war. They are just the thing for

BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

Mr. Vogler respectfully invites his numerous friends and customers to examine his large and well selected stock, feeling assured that they can find all they want in his line at very reasonable figures.

HAIR JEWELRY,
OF ALL KINDS AND DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER.

REPAIRING

of every description, in my line of business, neatly and promptly executed.

MARBLE GRAVE STONES, of all sizes and styles, made to order, and at reduced prices.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 25, 1875.

S. E. ALLEN,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

AND

HOUSE FURNISHIG GOODS.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR

Iron,
Nails,
Stoves,
Window Glass,
Sash,
Blinds and Doors,

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE

WINSTON, N. C.

HAS ALSO A FULL LINE OF

ACORN COOKING

AND

HEATING STOVES.

GET THE BEST

ACORN WOOD COOK

AND

HEATER.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Secretary. PLASKI COWPER Supervisor

NORTH CAROLINA
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF

INSURABLE PROPERTY,

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N.

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Very beautiful and suited for Presents.

☞ **New Styles of Goods received every few days.**

Salem, N. C. June 15, 1875.

J. BLICKENDERFER.
SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE.

NEW PAPETERIES

AT BLUM'S.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Interest charged on all accounts, after thirty days.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangements.—Office hours from 7 o'clock, a. m., to 6, p. m., during the week, and from 7 to 8, a. m., on Sunday.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro' to Salem, closes every day, except Saturday, at 9, p. m. Due every day, except Monday, by 1, a. m.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL, via Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals, and Tom's Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6.30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 7, p. m.

MADISON MAIL, via Sedge Garden, Germanton, Walnut Cove and Sauratown: Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 30, a. m.—due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE MAIL, via Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Panther Creek; closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6.30 a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3, p. m.

FULTON MAIL, via Friedberg, Miller's Mill and Elbaville; closes every Friday at 6.30, a.m., due every Saturday by 3, p. m.

RICHMOND HILL MAIL, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend; closes every Saturday at 6 a. m., due every Saturday by 8, p. m. H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Jack Frost has put in an appearance quite early this year, we having felt his wintry embrace thrice, since our last issue. We had a slight cold rain on Saturday evening. Very cold on Monday morning, with indications of the continuance of the same weather for the next few days. Come on, little brown fellows of the barn-wren, blue and snow bird, for the swallows and martins have left us, and we must accept your little twitterings, in lieu of the song birds and those of airier flight, of the summer gone.

The rigor of winter is close upon us, and, in how many thousand households do not the guant spectres of hunger and cold sit enthroned! The recent equinoctial storms foundered many a good ship, at sea, carrying down thousands of human beings to an untimely end, while the loved ones at home will watch and wait forever for faces they loved so well, to return. In a part of our South, that terrible scourge, yellow fever, is reaping a rich harvest, sparing none, and filling the hearts of the living with despair. Well may each one of us say

"I am weak, but Thou art mighty,
Guard me with Thy powerful hand."

The substantial-looking wooden pavement just put down by Mr. Ebert, in front of his residence, bears the look as of being a decided improvement upon brick and stone, although it may not be so durable as the latter. We have seen in the cities wooden streets, but not pavements, although what proves durable for traffic will certainly prove equally so for pedestrianism.

The Social Hop given at the Winston Hotel, recently, by some young gentlemen of the two towns, was a very enjoyable affair, judging from the reports of the evening, given in by participants.

Another change of train service on our R. R., the train leaving at 2 o'clock, p. m., for Greensboro, instead of at 3 o'clock, a. m., as of late. The incoming train, at midnight, remains as before.

Services are held now, in the new Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. Gwaltney occupying the pulpit fortnightly.

Hop harvest is past. It is a busy season in old England, where they are grown so extensively, to be used in the manufacture of malt liquors. The harvest there gives work to thousands of pickers, they working all through the moonlight night, as well as the day.

"Woodman, spare that tree," is the anxious refrain of the coon and 'possum, as the sturdy blows with the axe admonishes them that their temporary fortress is tumbling.

We notice a good deal of corn being brought over from Yadkin river, damaged by the late freshets, and sold here at reduced prices for stock-feeding.

Mr. C. A. Winkler is building an ice-pond in the meadow beyond the upper race bridge. As the present weather forbodes a severe winter, ice no doubt will not be a rarity as it was last winter.

We notice in the depot some imported sheep, directed to Mr. Hairston of Winston. They are very fine in appearance, and are an improvement on the common variety.

The spire of the Methodist P. Church in Winston, is fast approaching completion, measuring 110 feet in height.

There are rumors afloat, to the effect that a barbecue is spoken of by the Conservatives of Forsyth about the middle of the month.

REVIVAL.—On last Sunday, Oct. 1st, Rev. C. L. Rights received eight persons into the Moravian Church at Friedland, in this county, by the rite of Baptism and Confirmation. There was quite a large attendance on the occasion.

Two negroes got into a fight, in Winston, on Tuesday evening, Dan Grubbs, interfered, endeavoring to part the contestants, when one of them struck him on the head with a rock, hurting him quite severely. Let Africa alone when it wants to fight.

Many of those tillers of the soil sit down by the evening hearthstone with sad hearts, as they think of the precious freight the old Yadkin took on her turbulent bosom down to a cruel and devouring sea,—the rich result of their labors floating on and away forever.

Fine Fresh pork coming in, selling at about 12 cents per pound.

Col. Joseph Masten, we regret to announce, was, on last Thursday, about noon, stricken with a partial attack of paralysis, after having been out to his farm during the morning, and returned. At this writing he is considerably improved, the attack not proving so acute or general as at first supposed.

Mr. John King, a carpenter, when returning from Maple Springs camp meeting, some evenings ago, was attacked by the same disease, so surmised from the fact of his showing no bruises upon his person, as the result of a fall from his conveyance. He was discovered by the roadside, some hours, evidently, after the stroke. Is improving.

Mr. Fulkerson has convalesced, sufficiently, to permit of his going back to business again.

Ed. Shouse killed a fine specimen of the Blue Crane on the creek bank below town on Friday morning last. Measurement of wings from tip to tip 6 feet, and 5 feet from bill to toes: weight 4 lbs.

PERSONAL.—We were pleased to take by the hand our friend, Hamilton Shepperd, Esq., a native of this county, but, for a number of years, a resident of Warrenton, Virginia. Mr. Sheppard appears to be in the enjoyment of good health, is a whole-souled Conservative, has been canvassing in Virginia for the Tilden and Reform ticket with much success, and will deliver several political addresses in this and adjacent counties.

He addressed the Tilden and Vance Club at the court-house, last Friday evening, forcibly and eloquently.

THANKS.—Mr. T. L. Hine will please accept our thanks for a basket of his fine Scuppernong grapes.

LARGE APPLES.—A. Fogle, Esq., exhibited to us some very fine specimens of Indiana apples.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—License granted to Jno. Miller to retail spirituous liquors, to date of April 30th, 1877:

Ordered that J. W. Masten, Jailor, purchase clothing for 2 prisoners.

Ordered that the clerk of the board exercise such judgment in extreme cases of pecuniary distress, as we, the Commissioners might do, if present.

Ordered that the State Treasurer refund to J. G. Hill, Sheriff of this county, taxes on Polls and Property listed by mistake, to wit:

Robt. Baily,
W. D. Stockton,
S. D. Davis,
Moses Sprinkle.

Petition for a new voting precinct at Bethania is not granted.

Judges and Registrars were appointed for the various townships in the county, to hold elections.

☞ Our friends who have been assisting us in the local department of the *Press*, will please bear with us this week, as a number of articles have been omitted for want of space.

SAURATOWN, N. C., Sept. 13th, 1876.

Messrs. Editors:—Please allow me space in your paper to give notice to the public, that the Postoffice at Sauratown has been discontinued, as we believe, on account of the political views of the P. M., and that in the event there is no other person appointed to supercede him, he will carry the mail at his own expense for the benefit of the public from Walnut Cove to Sauratown until after the inaugural of Samuel J Tilden, of New York, on the 4th of March, 1877, when we expect to have Postoffices established for the benefit of the public, and not for partisan purposes.

Respectfully,
J. FELTON.

LEWISVILLE, N. C., Sept. 25th, 1876.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The Democratic Conservative party of Lewisville Township met at Lewisville, Sept. 23rd and organized a Tilden and Vance Club by electing Henry Hart, *President*, Benton Binkley, Lewis Laughenour and Thomas Brogden, *Vice-Presidents*; D. A. Binkley, *Secretary and Treasurer*; Joel Vest, *Marshal*, and G. E. Nissen, W. G. Hauser, Wm. T. Warner, L. W. Springs and Henry Hart, *Executive Committee*.

80 names have been enrolled, all voters too. An elegant Tilden and Vance Flag has been unfurled in Lewisville.

Everything goes on harmoniously.

Yours &c.,
DEMOCRAT.

INDIANA AND OHIO.—In these States, the State elections take place on the 10th inst.—There is unprecedented enthusiasm in both States.

The Salisbury *Watchman* says telegraph poles are being distributed along the Western Railroad.

A dispatch from Los Angelos states that there is terrible suffering on the Colorado desert.—Henry Smith, from St. Louis, with one companion and pack train, left Yuma for Los Angelos, and wandered four days on the desert without water. Smith opened the veins of his arm and drank his blood, which clotted his throat. He then cut his windpipe to remove it, and died in a few hours after his companion reached the station in the last stages of exhaustion.

Every moment of our lives every part of our body is wearing out and is being built up anew. This work is accomplished by the blood, but if the blood does not perform its work properly the system is poisoned. Cleanse the blood by the use of Dr. Bull's Vegetable Pills. Harmless but efficient.

They took a vote on one of the R. R. trains last week, and Hayes and Wheeler stood 2 to 1. When the train stopped at a station one of the passengers, seeing an Irishman working on the track, called to him and said: "Say, Pat, we have just taken a vote on the train, and we stand 2 to 1 in favor of Hayes and Wheeler; what do you think of that?" Pat took his pipe from his mouth just long enough to say: "To h—l wid yer fashionable cars; jist wait till the gravel thrain comes along."

GALVESTON, September 27.—This morning General Braxton Bragg dropped dead while crossing Twentieth street in front of the Post Office. He was sixty-one years old. His body lies in state at Artillery Hall, and will be taken to Mobile if arrangements can be made with the New Orleans steamer for its conveyance.—General Bragg was in his usual health up to the moment of the attack. The cause of his death was syncope, induced by organic disease of the heart.

The yellow fever at Brunswick, Georgia, exceeds any pestilence known to history. The "Mayor *pro tem.*" telegraphs to Mayor Latrobe, as follows: "In distress; ninety per cent. sick. Any help will be thankfully received." The worst accounts of the plague in Greece, the black death and the spotted plague of the seventeenth century fall short of the horror of this Brunswick pestilence. With ninety people out of every hundred down with the fever, there are not enough left to bury the dead; not a tenth enough to tend the sick. Starvation must soon add its horrors to the scene, and unburied bodies aggravate the malignity of the disease. Let all whose hearts are not stone send aid to the sufferers.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

The Wilmington *Journal* says that the cases of the State vs. James Heaton, for inciting a riot in the City of Wilmington on the day of the election, in August, 1874, was tried in Columbus Superior Court on Thursday last, the case having been removed from New Hanover to Columbus Court, where it has been pending for two terms. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the Judge sentenced the defendant to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for three years and to pay a fine of $560. The defendant appealed from this judgment to the Supreme Court. The amount of the appeal bond was fixed at $2,000 and John A. Maultsby of Columbus, became his bondsman.

DIED,

In this place, on the 30th inst., after a protracted illness, Mrs. PAULINE PETERSON, consort of Mr. William Peterson, at the age of 40 years, 8 months and 16 days.

In Kernersville, Sept. 27, Mr. WILLIAM BEARD, aged 79 years, 1 month and 16 days.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALEM, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1876.

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs. Charlotte Brown, Miss Lydia Hauser, Mrs. Solomon Hoffman, Miss Tiny Sink, Miss Sarah Morgan, Miss Elizabeth Rominger, Miss Emily Rominger, Miss Synthia Swaim, Mrs. Sarah A. Swaim, Miss Lucinda Jane Snider, Mrs. B. J, Sheppard.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Levine Brewer, Jacob Burk, D. L. Cheek, James A. Cunningham, Alexander Delap, A. M. Griffith, L. M. Hill, P. N. Heilig, Jordan Huff, W. M. Howard, George Hill, C. C. Hite, M. M. Idle, Tim. Dindsay, Rev. H. F. Long, Wm. Lomax, R. L. Philips, L. H. Strother, D. L. Sink, C. L. Turner, Mack D. Thomas, John Watkins, George Williams.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Last Call for Taxes.

In compliance with the requirements of law I will make a second round for the purpose of collecting the unpaid taxes now due, and I hope the delinquents will come forward promptly, and meet me at the following times and places:

Butner's Hotel, Salem,	Saturday,	Oct.	14th
Crew's School House,	Monday,	"	16th
Widow Clinard's,	Tuesday,	"	17th
John Hasten's,	Wednesday,	"	18th
Kernersville,	Thursday,	"	19th
Crim's X Roads,	Friday,	"	20th
Salem Chapel,	Saturday,	"	21st
John Stafford's,	Monday,	"	23rd
Benj. Hampton's,	Tuesday,	"	24th
Lewisville,	Wednesday,	"	25th
Vienna,	Thursday,	"	26th
E. L. Reid's,	Friday,	"	27th
Bethania,	Saturday,	"	28th
Bitting's Store,	Monday,	"	30th
Old Town,	Tuesday,	"	31st
Winston,	Wednesday,	Nov.	1st

Taxes $2.00 on the Poll, and 68 cents on the $100 valuation of land and other property.

Sept. 21. JOHN G. HILL, Sheriff.

The various County Candidates will attend at above appointments.

Stencil Cutting and Sign Painting.

ALL kinds of STENCILS,
FOR TOBACCO BOXES,
FOR MILLERS,
FOR MERCHANTS,
&c., &., &c.,
CUT ON BRASS AND COPPER.

ALSO SIGNS PAINTED.

—AND—

PROFESSIONAL CARDS, ON TIN IN GOLD, neatly and expeditiously executed by

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Sept., 1876. 37-4w.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINES
Tested by popular use for over
A QUARTER OF A CENTURY!

Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills cure Constipation, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Malarial Fevers, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, and all diseases requiring an active but mild purgative.

Dr Strong's Pectoral Stomach Pills cure Coughs, Colds, Fevers, Female Complaints, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, and all derangements of the Stomach. C. E. HULL & Co., N. Y. Proprietors.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY Augusta, Maine.

SPECTACLES, GRADY'S B. P. Specks preserve the eyesight. Write for particulars. L. G. GRADY, Halifax, N. C.

WANTED.—ANY PERSON CAN MAKE $500 a month selling our letter-copying book. Any one that has a letter to write will buy it. No press or water used. Send stamp for circular. EXCELSIOR CO., 17 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.

STAMMERING cured by Bates appliances. For description, &c., address, SIMPSON & Co., Box 5076, N. Y.

Price, Twenty-Five Cents.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue.—Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 300 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know. Address GEO. P. ROWELL, & CO., 41 Park Row, New York

NEWSPAPERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A complete list of American Newspapers, numbering more than eight thousand, with a Gazetteer of all the towns and cities in which they are published; Historical and Statistical Sketches of the Great Newspaper Establishments; illustrated with numerous engravings of the principal Newspaper Buildings. BOOK OF 300 PAGES, just issued. Mailed, post paid, to any address for 35 cts. Apply (inclosing price) to SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER PAVILION, Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia, or American News Co. New York.

EVERY ADVERTISER NEEDS IT.

Another Candidate FOR PUBLIC FAVOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON, have filled it with a very handsome and

Entirely New Stock of
General Merchandise,
CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES, SHOES AND BOOTS, DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, &c., &c., which they offer to the public

AT REDUCED PRICES.

MR. E. A. EBERT, the managing partner, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection.

EBERT & CO.

Salem, N. C. June 8th, 1876.-14-tf.

HODGIN & SULLIVAN.

WINSTON, N. C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise, Agricultural Implements,

Fertilizers, and Agents for the Watt Plows.

Honest and Fair Dealing our motto.

We buy our Goods for Cash only, and sell for a very small profit. Our stock is kept complete by replenishment all the year, and embraces everything usually kept in a first class store We offer for sale, at reduced prices, the old and established sandard fertilzers.

Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate, $50 ton. Soluble Pacific Guano, $50 ton.
W. & C. Phosphate of Lime, $50 ton. Zell's Tobacco Fertilizer, $50 ton.

Heavy Groceries, Iron, Leather and Nails made a specialty. We invite all to examine our stock and prices.

NORTH CAROLINA State Life Insurance Company.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital - - 200,000

OFFICERS.

HON. KEMP P. BATTLE, President.
F. H. CAMERON, Vice President.
W. H. HICKS, Secretary & Treasurer.
DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD, Medical Director.
DR. W. I. ROYSTER, Assistant Medical Dir.
PROF. EDWARD B. SMITH, Actuary.
J. B. BATCHELOR, Attorney.
O. H. PERRY, Supervising Agent.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Kemp P. Battle, Late Treasurer of North Carolina.
Hon. T. M. Holt ..... President State Agricultural Society.
DR W. J. Hawkins..... Late President R. & G. & A-L. R. R
Hon. John Manning..... Attorney at Law.
Gen. W. R. Cox..... Late Solicitor Sixth District.
Col. L. W. Humphrey... President Atlantic & N. C. Railroad
Col. W. E. Anderson.... Pres't Citizens' Nat. Bank, Raleigh.
John G. Williams..... Pres't State National Bank,
Hon. A. A. McKoy..... Judge Fourth District.
Capt. James A. Graham, Attorney at Law.
Maj. F. H. Cameron..... Late Supt. Agencies N. A. L. Ins. Co.
J. C. McRae..... N. C. House Representatives.
J. B. Batchelor..... Counsellor and Attorney at Law.
J. C. Blake..... Cashier Raleigh National Bank.
Col. Walter Clark..... Attorney at Law, Raleigh, N. C.
W. C. Upchurch..... Commission Merchant
Hon. J. J. Davis..... Member Congress Fourth District
John Nichols..... Principal D & D and B. Asylum
Col. John A Gilmer, Greensboro, Attorney at Law,
Hon. Rufus Barringer, Charlotte, Attorney at Law,
Dr. E. Burke Haywood, Raleigh, Medical Director.
John D. Williams..... Fayetteville, Pres. Cit. Nat. Bank.
W. D. Roundtree..... Wilson, President Bank of Wilson.
John W. Fries..... Salem, Cotton Manufacturer.
Capt. A. B. Andrews..... Raleigh, North Carolina Rail Road.

Has issued nearly 2,000 policies. Prudent economical and energetic management has made it a thoroughly successful corporation, and the leading Life Company in the State.

Issues every desirable form of Policy at as low rates as are consistent with prudence and safety.—Imposes no useless restriction upon residence or travel. Policies non-forfeitable after two or three annual payments. Has FIVE DOLLARS of ASSETS for every dollar of LIABILITIES, with which to secure Policy Holders.

ALL LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

Its entire assets loaned and invested in NORTH CAROLINA, to foster and encourage Home Enterprises, and to protect and assist our own people.

With these facts before them, will the people of North Carolina continue to send out of the State annually, thousands upon thousands of dollars to build up Foreign Companies, when they can secure insurance equally reliable and on as good terms in their own

HOME COMPANY,

managed by some of the best and most preminent citizens of the State, and where every dollar of premium paid is invested in our own State, and among our own people?

O. H. PERRY, Supervising Agent.

J. W. FRIES, Agent, Salem, N. C.

DR. V. O. THOMPSON, Agent, Winston, N. C.

Feb. 17, 1876. 7-1y

INFELICE is Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson's new and charming book, probably the best ever written by this most fascinating Southern authoress. The work is selling fast and Carlton's presses in New York are tasked to their utmost to produce them fast enough to supply he demand at Blums.

GO TO THE BARGAIN STORE!

PFOHL & STOCKTON
WINSTON, N. C.
Wholesale and Retail
MERCHANTS.

ALSO PROPRIETORS OF

Merchant's Hotel.

Mrs. JAY'S ADVICE.

Said Mrs. Crow to Mrs. Jay,
"A few words to you I have to say:
Pray, can you give me some advice
About making up my dresses nice?"
Says Mrs. Jay, "'tis not hard to do,
And I'll give some advice that will suit you."
"Do tell me quick," said Mrs. Crow,
"For I have tried every plan I know."
"Well, my dear friend," said Mrs. Jay,
"Just listen now to what I say:
To make your dresses fit to be seen,
You must always use a *Wilson Machine*;
For then you can do your sewing all right,—
Besides you'll find they run so light.
And then they are sold so *very cheap*,
That every family one or two should keep;
And another thing, my friend, you see,
With a machine you get all attachments *free*."
Mrs. Crow, she studied for awhile,
And as o'er her face there spread a smile,
She turned and said to Mrs. Jay,
"I'll have me a 'Wilson' this very day."
Two hours after this confab, Mr. Crow was seen,
Leaving A. M. JONES' with a $55 *Wilson Machine*.
All ladies who wish to take Mrs. Jay's advice,
Should get a *Wilson Machine* and make their dresses up nice.
To get a "Wilson" call on or address

A. M. JONES,
Gen. Agent Wilson Sewing Machine,
† Salem, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Forsyth County. } In the Superior Court, Spring Term, 1876.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE COURT, That hereafter the State Docket will be taken up on *Monday, Tuesday* and *Wednesday*, of the first week of the Term, and the *Civil Docket* will be called on *Thursday, Friday* and *Saturday*, of the first week of the Term.

And that on *Monday* of the *second week* of the Term, the State Docket will be resumed and continued until all the cases are disposed of, and the residue of that week will be devoted to the Civil Docket.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE COURT, That general notice throughout the county be given, and that all *Parties* and *Witnesses* in *Criminal* as well as in *Civil* cases attend Court as required by the foregoing order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED BY THE COURT, that the above order, be published in Winston *Sentinel*, *People's Press* and *Union Republican*. By order of the Court.

This 14th day of August, 1876.

C. S. HAUSER, C. S. C.

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1876.

LOT NEW CALICOES just received at WOMMACK & CO'S.

D. R. LEAK. **WINSTON** T. A. WILSON.

Marble and Granite Works!

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first class

MARBLE & GRANITE YARD,

Where they are prepared to furnish

MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTELS, &C., &C.

Granite Work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the

FINEST STYLE!

NONE BUT SKILLED WORKMEN EMPLOYED.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold.
Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge.
Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work.
All work warrented. Address

LEAK & WILSON,
WINSTON, N. C.

June 27, 1876.

FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS!

SUMMER, 1876.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW SPRING AND SUMMER HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS. **NOTIONS, Perfumeries and Extracts** and many other articles in my line. **Jet Jewelry & Necklaces**, the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.

Salem, N. C., June 9th, 1876.

SMITH'S DRUG STORE,

SAMUEL H. SMITH,
DRUGGIST,
One Door Below Newell, Mitchell & Co.'s,
WINSTON, N. C.

SAMUEL H SMITH'S DRUG STORE

SAMUEL H SMITH'S DRUG STORE

AS I AM BETTER PREPARED TO SERVE THE Public than ever, I call the attention of buyers to my well selected Stock of

Pure Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Paints, Dye-Stuffs,

Solid and Fluid Extracts, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Stationery of all kinds,

Cigars, Tobacco, Pure Wines and Liquors,

for Medical purposes. Agency for Linville's Pure Wines, Parson's Purgative Pills, Bickley's Worm Agent, Dr. J. H. McLane's Family Medicines.

I will make it to the interest of buyers to call and see me. Remember that I receive New Goods every week, and all medicines that go out of Store are pure and reliable, as I buy from the best and most reliable Drug Houses in the country.

My experience in the Drug business, and success since I have been in Winston, is a sufficient guarantee as to my ability in Compounding Drugs, filling Prescriptions, &c.

Thanking my many friends and customers for their patronage, so liberally bestowed, I hope to merit a continuance of the same, by strict personal attention to business.

WINSTON, - N.C.

FARMER'S HEADQUARTERS

THE OLD RELIABLE

BROWN'S WARE HOUSE,

The Proprietors would remind their friends and patrons that they

Defy Competition and all Combinations.

That their House is being ENLARGED to accommodate their greatly increased business, giving them a LARGER FLOOR BY 2,000 SQUARE FEET than any house in Winston.—That they will have

Fourteen Large Sky-Lights, with Ten Doors for Unloading.

That their LOT HAS BEEN ENLARGED AND IMPROVED, and shall be equaled in convenience by none.

Will always gladly welcome you and extend every attention possible, and continue to

Guarantee the Highest Market Prices, Promptness and Accuracy.

Your Friends, Truly,
T. J. BROWN & CO.

Nov. 18, 1875.

GOOD CHEAP GOOD!

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1876.

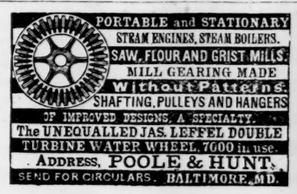
R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Call attention to their complete stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, which they are determined to sell at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Don't fail to call and examine their GOODS. They are determined to please.

June 15th, 1876.


PORTABLE and STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS.
SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS.
MILL GEARING MADE
Without Patterns.
SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS
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POLITICAL NOTES.

..That which this republican administration dare not attempt in the state of Pennsylvania they are meanly doing in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

..We should not grow angry amidst jesting and bantering, for we make ourselves enemies thereby; nor in discussions, because they then change into disputes; nor in instructing, because instruction then becomes our antipathy; nor in prosperity, because it adds to the envy with which others are filled.—*Plutarch.*

..We push away all stories of governor Tilden's railway wrecking and perjury and disloyalty as utterly unworthy of notice. He has been one of the first lawyers of the country, his services were in constant demand at his own terms, and he doubtless charged no more for them than other lawyers would have taken, if so much.—*Daily Graphic, Rep.*

..This warfare on the south thus inaugurated by Blaine has been taken up and echoed by Wheeler, Frye, Morton, Elmunds, Chandler, Carpenter, Colfax, Sargent, Booth and Sherman, not one of whom ever shouldered a musket and marched forth to the succor of the government in the hour of peril.—*Dallas Commercial.*

..Ben Butler takes his place on the platform of reform that governor Hayes has laid down for the party of Grant. He was nominated by the irrepressible reformers of the seventh Massachusetts district yesterday, and proceeded with characteristic impetuosity to lay onto the press. The general never had a good opinion of the newspapers since he discovered in them a forty-jackass-mud-throwing power, which discounts him by a good deal.—*Chicago Times.*

..Col. David Friedlander, one of the most influential German citizens of Albany, N. Y., late a republican, writes: "I have faith that the election of Samuel J. Tilden will carry terror to the hordes of dishonest government officers at Washington, and may cause the emigration of some of them to Europe to join Tweed and Connolly and company, whom Tilden helped more than any other man to drive out of place and power in New York city and bring to justice or exile."

..In St. Albans, Vt., at the recent election, the republican vote was seven hundred and forty-seven, against nine hundred and one in 1874, and the democratic vote was four hundred and eighty-seven, against two hundred and fifty-three in 1874. St. Albans is the place, be it remembered, where Mr. Wheeler made the mistake of flaunting the bloody-shirt. This might be said to be significant.—*Indianapolis News.*

..The amiable Washington Chronicle puts the sum and substance of radical campaign venom into this characteristic paragraph: "The honest men of Maine will prove by their votes to-morrow that they do not believe reform can possibly be found in an organization engineered by perjurers, swindlers, prize-fighters, cut throats, thieves and men who tried and are willing to renew their attempt to destroy the union."

..Could the people witness the cold bloodedness with which a bloody-shirt political campaign was chalked out by the republican managers, simply because it would tend to distract public attention from the pressing question of reform and prevent business from urging its present claims to consideration, the symptoms of their indignation would be too numerous and prompt to be withstood. Yet this very programme was written down as deliberately as an architect draws the plan of a house.

..Grant has under him an army of *ninety thousand* office-holders. Zach Chandler, the head devil of the administration and of the radical party, bleeds them freely to secure a corruption fund for the canvass. Just think of it. Ninety thousand at an average assessment of $50 each yields *four million five hundred thousand dollars;* and yet the cry of the radicals in Indiana, is "more money!"—*Richmond Whig.*

..This demonstration at Charleston is but a legitimate outgrowth of the iniquitous system of dragooning the southern states that, for partisan purposes, the administration has forced upon this section of the country. Assured of protection and aid in any effort, however revolutionary in its character, that would tend to bloodshed and riot, the radical negroes of the south have been urged to deeds of lawlessness of which this Charleston affair is a sample.—*Mobile Register.*

..With the record of the fraudulent returning board; with the history of every election in Louisiana since 1868; with the character of the republican leaders, and of Packard especially, before the people, no sane man can expect aught else than that Louisiana will be dragooned during the weeks preceding and on the day of election, with a horde of depraved scoundrels, invested with almost absolute license to subvert the integrity of the ballot by violence as well as by fraud. This may be and will be the influence of attorney general Taft's instructions in Louisiana.—*World.*

..Whether Mr. Adams is elected governor of Massachusetts or not his nomination will have an inspiring effect in the democratic national canvass. His consent to be put in this position is a conspicuous and emphatic indorsement of the leading name on the democratic ticket by the most eminent, capable and experienced of all our public men. Mr. Adams' indorsement will *encourage* and strengthen the democratic party in every state where it has any chance of success, and it will do more than any other event which has yet occurred to attract the support of independent voters.—*Herald.*

..Canadian Ponies on Sable Island.——When measures were first taken to furnish Sable Island with means of sustenance for shipwrecked sailors it was found that the solitary shrub which that mass of shifting sand produces could not support life in any of the animals placed there, except the small shaggy Canadian pony. After a time this species grew wild and could only be caught in trenches overlaid with boughs and straws Their method of procuring water was peculiar. They followed their leader, a stallion, to the strand and there dug wells with their hoofs in the sand near the water. The water which gradually oozed through was perfectly fresh.

..The Times' charges were completely answered by the full records on which it raided with its familiar "sham sample trick." It was shown that in 1862 Mr. Tilden paid the full revenue tax on all that he earned in 1862, and that was all that every other citizen did or paid. At the same time, it was shown that the Times' inspirers were the same dirty gang that put up a job of perjury on speaker Kerr—a job which was exposed so as to blister its authors with everlasting infamy, but which, all the same, hastened Mr. Kerr into his grave. Since then the Times' continued investment in the slander has only been important as evincing the bondage under which a journal is held, by the necessities of the case, when once it surrenders itself to a career of calumny, slander, forgery and lying.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

..It is a significant and startling fact that in this canvass the republican leaders, stumpspeakers and newspapers have utterly ceased to discuss the general character and conduct of their party since 1865. Of what its courts, its congress and its executive have been doing since the latter date, they are silent. On not a single official act of Hayes since the war do they ask one vote for him. Who ever reads the New York Times sees nothing in the canvass but political calumny against governor Tilden's private life and character. Against the democracy nothing material is charged but in respect to the dead issues of the war, or in respect to the relation which the democratic party is alleged to have borne to the southern states from 1860 to 1865! The little that a few republicans now and then say of civil-service reform is a confession that their party has been incompetent to deal with it. The republican canvass is confined to "the bloody-shirt" and vile abuse to governer Tilden.— *World.*

..Senator Bayard in his recent speech at the New Jersey democratic convention made the following telling point:

When the expenses of this government are paid, by whom are they contributed? Look at your lists—see where your internal revenue comes from in 1875:

Virginia	$7,543,249
Kentucky	8,831,000
Missouri	3,730,344

while from the whole five New England states the internal revenue is only $2,771,014. Upon these states the government relies for the means to meet its just obligation to the creditor. Are you so rich that you can disregard these figures, and do you wish to discard the aid of your southern brethren? Give to the people of Louisiana, Mississippi and the Carolinas the peace of the law, and they will speedily join the other southern states in a common contribution that will go far to relieve the present burdens of taxation, while a continuance of the system of the republican party will soon leave the people of all these states, without revenue, a burden upon the federal government. Why, then, will you support a party who seeks to array the northern states in a body against them? John Milton, one of liberty's chief apostles, cried in his day, what can war but endless war breed?" And I ask you, 'what can come of this hostile array of the sections of the republic, this deliberate renewal of hostilities by the republican party?"

JERE BLACK ON HAYES.

Hon. Jere Black, in a recent letter addressed to Mr. Garfield, in reply to his speech in congress in reply to Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, shows what it takes to make a reformer, and demonstrates very clearly that Gov. Hayes is not the man, nor his party the sort of support a reformer should have. Mr. Black said:

You would have us believe that Hayes, if elected, will reform abuses and give us a pure administration. Your statement, and that of other gentlemen equally reliable, make it certain that Mr. Hayes bears an irreproachable character in all his private relations. I do not doubt his possession of that negative honesty which it is a disgrace to want. I accord him those tame household virtues which entitle him to the respect of his neighbors and the confidence of his family; but he can no more stem the torrent of republican corruption than he can swim against the rapids of Niagara. His whole history shows that he would not even make an effort to do so. He has been most happily called "a man of tried subserviency."

A reformer in these times must be made of stern material. He must have no connection with, and be under no obligation to, the authors of the abuses which need reform. Above all things, he must not have consented expressly or impliedly to the commission of the public wrongs which his duties as a reformer would require him to punish. Where he comes to oppose wickedness in high places the consciousness that he himself is *in pari delicto* will make even a strong man as nerveless as infancy.

To show how hard it would be for a man like Mr. Hayes to resist the worst orders of his own party, I must cite a case directly in point, and certainly within your recollection as well as mine.

In the case of Milligan, you made an eloquent and powerful speech before the supreme court for those free principles which I, at the same time, supported in my weaker way. You showed the indestructible right of every citizen to a legal trial; you proved that *Magna Charta* did not perish on the battle field; you demonstrated by irresistible logic that the constitution was as supreme after the war as it was before; you spurned with lofty contempt the brutal idea that law was extinguished by the victory of the forces called out to defend it; and you closed with that grand peroration on the Goddess of Liberty, which, if spoken at Athens in the best days of her "fierce democratic," would have "shook the arsenal and fulminated over Greece." These were not the words of a paid advocate, for you had volunteered in the case; nor the sudden emotions of a neophyte, for you had read and pondered the subject well. You spoke the deliberate conclusions of your mind, and there is no doubt that in your heart of hearts you believe them to be true this day.

Yet when the reconstruction law was proposed you suffered yourself to be whipped in, surrendered your conscience to your party, and voted against your recorded convictions, for a measure that nullified every provision of the constitution, whereby ten millions of people were deprived of rights which you knew to be sacred and inalienable.

If this was the case, what subserviency may not be expected from Mr. Hayes, when the party lash comes to be laid on his back? You are his superior in every quality that holds a man true to public duty. You have been carefully schooled in the morality of the new testament, you have lived all your life in the full blaze of the gospel, you are gifted with a logical acumen which few can boast, and with moral courage far above the average. If you fell down before the moloch of abolitionism, and gave up all principle at once, what act of worship will Hayes deny to that grim idol?

SITUATION AT CHARLESTON.

Charleston News and Courier.

"The negroes who were engaged in the turbulent scenes of last week, or who sympathize with the persons who are responsible for them, were no less insolent and defiant yesterday than on the days before, although of actual violence there was comparatively little. In the meantime the whites, compacted together by the stern necessities of the times, rest, so to speak, upon their arms, and are fixed in the purpose, come what may, to maintain the position in which circumstances and a due regard for their public rights and personal dignity have placed them. This position is broader and larger than that which they held when the lawless acts of Wednesday were done. Almost insensibly the situation has changed, and to-day the white citizens are banded together to defend themselves against the insults and open attacks of the radical negroes, as well as to protect the colored people who have had the independence and good sense to become members of the democratic party. Out of this last purpose, the original cause of the present form of organization among the whites, has grown the necessity for that constant vigilance on the part of the whites which, up to this time, has been their sole defense against the aggression and violence of the blacks."

THE HIGH AND THE HANDY STYLE.

Francis Jeffrey, the celebrated critic, had, even in conversation, an artificial style and language, which were fit only for books and a small circle of learned friends. His diction and pronunciation, it is said, were unintelligible to the mass of his countrymen, and in the house of commons offensive and ridiculous. An anecdote told in illustration of this peculiarity strikingly shows the superiority of simple to highflown language in the practical business of life. In a trial, which turned upon the intellectual competency of a testator, Jeffrey asked a witness (a plain countryman) whether the testator was a "man of intellectual capacity?" "an intelligent, shrewd man?" 'a man of capacity?' "Had he ordinary mental endowments?" "What d'ye mean, sir?" asked the witness. "I mean," answered Jeffrey, "was the man of sufficient ordinary intelligence to qualify him to manage his own affairs?" "I dinna ken," replied the chafed and mystified witness, "wad ye say the question over again, sir?" Jeffrey being baffled, Cockburn took up the examination. He said: "Ye kenned, Tammas?" "Ou ay, I kenned Tammas weel; me and him herded together when we were laddies." "Was there anything in the cretur?" "De'il a thing but what the spoon put into him." "Would you have trusted him to sell a cow for you?" "A cow? I would na' trusted him to sell a calf." Had Jeffrey devoted a review article to the subject he could not have given a more vivid idea of the testator's incapacity to manage his own affairs."

A MOUND BUILDER'S PIPE.

Courier-Journal.

A very interesting relic of the mound builders in the shape of a rudely-carved stone pipe came into the possession recently of one of our antiquaries. This is evidently an owl, and is not very dissimilar to the stone representation of that bird unearthed last year by Prof. Schliemann in his excavations at ancient Troy. The specimen found here is about ten inches in height, weighs about eleven pounds and is make from a semi-hard rock. The bowl and orifice for the stem are perfect, and are peculiar from the circumstance of there being carving inside of both.

..The Augusta mule, that had been ailing for several months and was finally killed about six weeks ago by being struck with two bolts of lightning, got up day before yesterday and rambling painfully into the office of the Augusta paper, demanded the name of the editor who had stated that infamous lie about his death.—*Hawkeye.*

STERLING ADVICE TO A YOUNG WOMAN ABOUT TO MARRY.

Newark Advertiser.

The young woman said her lover was coming on in the midnight train and she was going on with him to the next station to be married. Whereupon the old lady said she had much experience in the "marrying business," and would give the young lady some advice, and here is what she said:

"Well, child, never marry a railroader, for he is liable to get killed at any time. Besides he has such a nice chance to flirt.

"Never marry a military man, for he's liable to go to war and get shot. Besides, his gorgeous clothes attract the attention of the women.

"Never marry a hotel-keeper. My first husband was a hotel keeper and fell through the elevator opening and broke his darned skull. It riles me when I think of that man.

"Never marry a travelling man, for he's always away from hum. Nobody knows what these men are up to when they are away from hum.

"Never marry a steamboater. My second husband was a steamboat captain, and got blowed into 4,000,000 pieces, blast him! I always get terribly mad when I think of that man.

"Never marry a dry goods man. Dyes in cloths is so injurious. They never live half their days.

"Never marry a grocer. They have such dirty hands. My third husband was a grocer, and such hands as he'd have was 'nuf to sicken a body. He was killed by a molasses barrel fallin' on him. When I think of him I'm completely disgusted.

"Never marry a carpenter. My fourth husband was a carpenter, and fell off a scaffold and was smashed to a jelly. May his soul sleep in peace.

"Never marry a machinist. My fifth husband was a machinist. I'll never forget the day he was brought home on a board. I didn't recognize him. A belt had come off a pulley and hit him plum in the face, and spread his nose all over his countenance. I promised him on his dyin' bed I'd never marry another machinist."

Just then the train rolled in, and the old lady asked:

"Child, what business is your lover in?"

"Insurance business."

"Oh, mercy! You don't mean to marry him! My sixth husband was an assurance——"

But the young lady was gone to meet her lover.

..The following anecdote is submitted to professional gentlemen who give evidence before coroners' juries: A witness for the prosecution in a murder case was thus questioned by his honor: "You say you saw the man shot at and killed?" "Yes, sir." "You said, I think, that the charge struck the deceased on his body between the diaphragm and the duodenum?" Witness—"No, sir; I didn't say no such thing. I said he was shot between the hog-pen and the wood house."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE SMALL FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL NURSERY branch of Messrs. Craig & Co. has grown to fine proportions. They have opened a large Fruit farm a few miles South of Memphis, and will be fully prepared to supply the good people around the city with choicest fruits; they have also opened an Experimental Farm on the M. & C. R. R., where they are now plowing in a luxuriant growth of Pea Vines (using the No. 2 Prairie Plow with land side cutter,) preparatory to sowing Fall Grasses. Messrs. Craig & Co. have given the GRASS QUESTION considerable thought, and are fully prepared to give their customers correct ideas how to get a start in Grasses.

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See adv't of Ladies Floral Cabinet, it is the most beautiful magazine in America.

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GENERAL MARKET REVIEW

LOUISVILLE.

Flour firm; family, $5@5 50. Wheat firm; red, $1. Corn dull, 42@43c. Oats firmer, 31@36c. Pork buoyant, $17. Bulk meat 7@8c. Bacon, 7¾@10¾c. Sugar cured hams, 15½c. Lard steady. Whisky, $1.07.

CINCINNATI.

Flour quiet but firm. Wheat steady, with a fair demand; red, 90c@$1.06. Corn in fair demand, 46@47c. Oats in good demand, 35@36c. Pork easier, $19@19 25. Lard in fair demand; closing at 10½c. Bulk meats, 7@9c. Bacon, 7¾@10¾c. Whisky, $1.07.

ST. LOUIS.

Flour firmer for superfine, fine and sound medium extras, but prices unchanged. Wheat firmer for best grades but higher for others; No. 2 red winter, $1.15½. Corn inactive and lower, at 41½c. Oats firm; 35c bid for No. 2. Whisky, $1.08. Lard dull and lower at 10½c. Bulk meat, 9@9¾c. Bacon 8@10c. Hogs higher, $5.15@6.25.

NEW ORLEANS.

Flour, $4.50@6 25. Corn in fair demand; yellow, 65c. Oats in fair demand; Galena higher, 50c. Cornmeal, $2 40. Hay—prime, $16 Pork—mess, $17.50@18. Lard, Tierces 11½c. Bulk meats—shoulders, 7¾c. Bacon, 8¾@11¾c. Sugar cured hams, 15¾@16½c. Whisky—choice western, $1.11@1.15.

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NEW ORLEANS—Middling 11c.
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100 Cash Gifts of	500 each	50,000
100 Cash Gifts of	400 each	40,000
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Protect your buildings by using Slate Paint, which neither *cracks* in winter nor *runs* in summer. *Old* shingle roofs can be painted looking *much* better, *and lasting longer* than *new* shingles without the paint, for *one-fourth* the cost of re-shingling. *On decayed shingles* it fills up the holes and pores, and gives a new *substantial* roof, that lasts for years. *Curled or warped* shingles it brings to their places *and keeps them there.* This paint requires no heating, is applied with a brush and very ornamental. It is *chocolate* color, when first applied, but changes to a most handsome slate color, and is for all intents and purposes slate colored.

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POLITICAL NOTES.

..That which this republican administration dare not attempt in the state of Pennsylvania they are meanly doing in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

..We should not grow angry amidst jesting and bantering, for we make ourselves enemies thereby; nor in discussions, because they then change into disputes; nor in instructing, because instruction then becomes our antipathy; nor in prosperity, because it adds to the envy with which others are filled.—*Plutarch.*

..We push away all stories of governor Tilden's railway wrecking and perjury and disloyalty as utterly unworthy of notice. He has been one of the first lawyers of the country, his services were in constant demand at his own terms, and he doubtless charged no more for them than other lawyers would have taken, if so much.—*Daily Graphic, Rep.*

..This warfare on the south thus inaugurated by Blaine has been taken up and echoed by Wheeler, Frye, Morton, Elmunds, Chandler, Carpenter, Colfax, Sargent, Booth and Sherman, not one of whom ever shouldered a musket and marched forth to the succor of the government in the hour of peril.—*Dallas Commercial.*

..Ben Butler takes his place on the platform of reform that governor Hayes has laid down for the party of Grant. He was nominated by the irrepressible reformers of the seventh Massachusetts district yesterday, and proceeded with characteristic impetuosity to lay onto the pres. The general never had a good opinion of the newspapers since he discovered in them a forty-jackass-mud-throwing power, which discounts him by a good deal.—*Chicago Times.*

..Col. David Friedlander, one of the most influential German citizens of Albany, N. Y., late a republican, writes: "I have faith that the election of Samuel J. Tilden will carry terror to the hordes of dishonest government officers at Washington, and may cause the emigration of some of them to Europe to join Tweed and Connolly and company, whom Tilden helped more than any other man to drive out of place and power in New York city and bring to justice or exile."

..In St. Albans, Vt., at the recent election, the republican vote was seven hundred and forty-seven, against nine hundred and one in 1874, and the democratic vote was four hundred and eighty-seven, against two hundred and fifty-three in 1874. St. Albans is the place, be it remembered, where Mr. Wheeler made the mistake of flaunting the bloody-shirt. This might be said to be significant.—*Indianapolis News.*

..The amiable Washington Chronicle puts the sum and substance of radical campaign venom into this characteristic paragraph: "The honest men of Maine will prove by their votes to-morrow that they do not believe reform can possibly be found in an organization engineered by perjurers, swindlers, prize-fighters, cut throats, thieves and men who tried and are willing to renew their attempt to destroy the union."

..Could the people witness the cold bloodedness with which a bloody-shirt political campaign was chalked out by the republican managers, simply because it would tend to distract public attention from the pressing question of reform and prevent business from urging its present claims to consideration, the symptoms of their indignation would be too numerous and prompt to be withstood. Yet this very programme was written down as deliberately as an architect draws the plan of a house.

..Grant has under him an army of *ninety thousand* office-holders. Zach Chandler, the head devil of the administration and of the radical party, bleeds them freely to secure a corruption fund for the canvass. Just think of it. Ninety thousand at an average assessment of $50 each yields *four million five hundred thousand dollars*; and yet the cry of the radicals in Indiana, is "more money!"—*Richmond Whig.*

..This demonstration at Charleston is but a legitimate outgrowth of the iniquitous system of dragooning the southern states that, for partisan purposes, the administration has forced upon this section of the country. Assured of protection and aid in any effort, however revolutionary in its character, that would tend to bloodshed and riot, the radical negroes of the south have been urged to deeds of lawlessness of which this Charleston affair is a sample.—*Mobile Register.*

..With the record of the fraudulent returning board; with the history of every election in Louisiana since 1868; with the character of the republican leaders, and of Packard especially, before the people, no sane man can expect aught else than that Louisiana will be dragooned during the weeks preceding and on the day of election, with a horde of depraved scoundrels, invested with almost absolute license to subvert the integrity of the ballot by violence as well as by fraud. This may be and will be the influence of attorney general Taft's instructions in Louisiana.—*World.*

..Whether Mr. Adams is elected governor of Massachusetts or not his nomination will have an inspiring effect in the democratic national canvass. His consent to be put in this position is a conspicuous and emphatic indorsement of the leading name on the democratic ticket by the most eminent, capable and experienced of all our public men. Mr. Adams' indorsement will encourage and strengthen the democratic party in every state where it has any chance of success, and it will do more than any other event which has yet occurred to attract the support of independent voters.—*Herald.*

..Canadian Ponies on Sable Island.—When measures were first taken to furnish Sable Island with means of sustenance for shipwrecked sailors it was found that the solitary shrub which that mass of shifting sand produces could not support life in any of the animals placed there, except the small shaggy Canadian pony. After a time this species grew wild and could only be caught in trenches overlaid with boughs and straws Their method of procuring water was peculiar. They followed their leader, a stallion, to the strand and there dug wells with their hoofs in the sand near the water. The water which gradually oozed through was perfectly fresh.

..The Times' charges were completely answered by the full records on which it raided with its familiar "sham sample trick." It was shown that in 1862 Mr. Tilden paid the full reveneue tax on all that he earned in 1862, and that was all that every other citizen did or paid. At the same time, it was shown that the Times' inspirers were the same dirty gang that put up a job of perjury on speaker Kerr—a job which was exposed so as to blister its authors with everlasting infamy, but which, all the same, hastened Mr. Kerr into his grave. Since then the Times' continued investment in the slander has only been important as evincing the bondage under which a journal is held, by the necessities of the case, when once it surrenders itself to a career of calumny, slander, forgery and lying.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

..It is a significant and startling fact that in this canvass the republican leaders, stumpspeakers and newspapers have utterly ceased to discuss the general character and conduct of their party since 1865. Of what its courts, its congress and its executive have been doing since the latter date, they are silent. On not a single official act of Hayes since the war do they ask one vote for him. Whoever reads the New York Times sees nothing in the canvass but political calumny against governor Tilden's private life and character. Against the democracy nothing material is charged but in respect to the dead issues of the war, or in respect to the relation which the democratic party is alleged to have borne to the southern states from 1860 to 1865! The little that a few republicans now and then say of civil-service reform is a confession that their party has been incompetent to deal with it. The republican canvass is confined to "the bloody-shirt" and vile abuse to governer Tilden.—*World.*

..Senator Bayard in his recent speech at the New Jersey democratic convention made the following telling point:

When the expenses of this government are paid, by whom are they contributed? Look at your lists—see where your internal revenue comes from in 1875:

Virginia	$7,543,249
Kentucky	8,831,000
Missouri	3,730,344

while from the whole five New England states the internal revenue is only $2,771,014. Upon these states the government relies for the means to meet its just obligation to the creditor. Are you so rich that you can disregard these figures, and do you wish to discard the aid of your southern brethren? Give to the people of Louisiana, Mississippi and the Carolinas the peace of the law, and they will speedily join the other southern states in a common contribution that will go far to relieve the present burdens of taxation, while a continuance of the system of the republican party will soon leave the people of all these states, without revenue, a burden upon the federal government. Why, then, will you support a party who seeks to array the northern states in a body against them? John Milton, one of liberty's chief apostles, cried in his day, what can war but endless war breed?" And I ask you, 'what can come of this hostile array of the sections of the republic, this deliberate renewal of hostilities by the republican party?"

JERE BLACK ON HAYES.

Hon. Jere Black, in a recent letter addressed to Mr. Garfield, in reply to his speech in congress in reply to Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, shows what it takes to make a reformer, and demonstrates very clearly that Gov. Hayes is not the man, nor his party the sort of support a reformer should have. Mr. Black said:

You would have us believe that Hayes, if elected, will reform abuses and give us a pure administration. Your statement, and that of other gentlemen equally reliable, make it certain that Mr. Hayes bears an irreproachable character in all his private relations. I do not doubt his possession of that negative honesty which it is a disgrace to want. I accord him those tame household virtues which entitle him to the respect of his neighbors and the confidence of his family; but he can no more stem the torrent of republican corruption than he can swim against the rapids of Niagara. His whole history shows that he would not even make an effort to do so. He has been most happily called "a man of tried subserviency."

A reformer in these times must be made of stern material. He must have no connection with, and be under no obligation to, the authors of the abuses which need reform. Above all things, he must not have consented expressly or impliedly to the commission of the public wrongs which his duties as a reformer would require him to punish. Where he comes to oppose wickedness in high places the consciousness that he himself is *in pari delicto* will make even a strong man as nerveless as infancy.

To show how hard it would be for a man like Mr. Hayes to resist the worst orders of his own party, I must cite a case directly in point, and certainly within your recollection as well as mine.

In the case of Milligan, you made an eloquent and powerful speech before the supreme court for those free principles which I, at the same time, supported in my weaker way. You showed the indestructible right of every citizen to a legal trial; you proved that *Magna Charta* did not perish on the battle field; you demonstrated by irresistible logic that the constitution was as supreme after the war as it was before; you spurned with lofty contempt the brutal idea that law was extinguished by the victory of the forces called out to defend it; and you closed with that grand peroration on the Goddess of Liberty, which, if spoken at Athens in the best days of her "fierce democratic," would have "shook the arsenal and fulminated over Greece." These were not the words of a paid advocate, for you had volunteered in the case; nor the sudden emotions of a neophyte, for you had read and pondered the subject well. You spoke the deliberate conclusions of your mind, and there is no doubt that in your heart of hearts you believe them to be true this day.

Yet when the reconstruction law was proposed you suffered yourself to be whipped in, surrendered your conscience to your party, and voted against your recorded convictions, for a measure that nullified every provision of the constitution, whereby ten millions of people were deprived of rights which you knew to be sacred and inalienable.

If this was the case, what subserviency may not be expected from Mr. Hayes, when the party lash comes to be laid on his back? You are his superior in every quality that holds a man true to public duty. You have been carefully schooled in the morality of the new testament, you have lived all your life in the full blaze of the gospel, you are gifted with a logical acumen which few can boast, and with moral courage far above the average. If you fell down before the moloch of abolitionism, and gave up all principle at once, what act of worship will Hayes deny to that grim idol?

SITUATION AT CHARLESTON.

Charleston News and Courier.

"The negroes who were engaged in the turbulent scenes of last week, or who sympathize with the persons who are responsible for them, were no less insolent and defiant yesterday than on the days before, although of actual violence there was comparatively little. In the meantime the whites, compacted together by the stern necessities of the times, rest, so to speak, upon their arms, and are fixed in the purpose, come what may, to maintain the position in which circumstances and a due regard for their public rights and personal dignity have placed them. This position is broader and larger than that which they held when the lawless acts of Wednesday were done. Almost insensibly the situation has changed, and to-day the white citizens are banded together to defend themselves against the insults and open attacks of the radical negroes, as well as to protect the colored people who have had the independence and good sense to become members of the democratic party. Out of this last purpose, the original cause of the present form of organization among the whites, has grown the necessity for that constant vigilance on the part of the whites which, up to this time, has been their sole defense against the aggression and violence of the blacks."

THE HIGH AND THE HANDY STYLE.

Francis Jeffrey, the celebrated critic, had, even in conversation, an artificial style and language, which were fit only for books and a small circle of learned friends. His diction and pronunciation, it is said, were unintelligible to the mass of his countrymen, and in the house of commons offensive and ridiculous. An anecdote told in illustration of this peculiarity strikingly shows the superiority of simple to highflown language in the practical business of life. In a trial, which turned upon the intellectual competency of a testator, Jeffrey asked a witness (a plain countryman) whether the testator was a "man of intellectual capacity?" "an intelligent, shrewd man?" 'a man of capacity?" "Had he ordinary mental endowments?" "What d'ye mean, sir?" asked the witness. "I mean," answered Jeffrey, "was the man of sufficient ordinary intelligence to qualify him to manage his own affairs?" "I dinna ken," replied the chafed and mystified witness, "wad ye say the question over again, sir?" Jeffrey being baffled, Cockburn took up the examination. He said: "Ye kenned, Tammas?" "Ou ay, I kenned Tammas weel; me and him herded together when we were laddies." "Was there anything in the cretur?" "De'il a thing but what the spoon put into him." "Would you have trusted him to sell a cow for you?" "A cow? I would na' trusted him to sell a calf." Had Jeffrey devoted a review article to the subject he could not have given a more vivid idea of the testator's incapacity to manage his own affairs."

A MOUND BUILDER'S PIPE.

Courier-Journal.

A very interesting relic of the mound builders in the shape of a rudely-carved stone pipe came into the possession recently of one of our antiquaries. This is evidently an owl, and is not very dissimilar to the stone representation of that bird unearthed last year by Prof. Schliemann in his excavations at ancient Troy. The specimen found here is about ten inches in height, weighs about eleven pounds and is make from a semi-hard rock. The bowl and orifice for the stem are perfect, and are peculiar from the circumstance of there being carving inside of both.

..The Augusta mule, that had been ailing for several months and was finally killed about six weeks ago by being struck with two bolts of lightning, got up day before yesterday and rambling painfully into the office of the Augusta paper, demanded the name of the editor who had stated that infamous lie about his death.—*Hawkeye.*

STERLING ADVICE TO A YOUNG WOMAN ABOUT TO MARRY.

Newark Advertiser.

The young woman said her lover was coming on in the midnight train and she was going on with him to the next station to be married. Whereupon the old lady said she had much experience in the "marrying business," and would give the young lady some advice, and here is what she said:

"Well, child, never marry a railroader, for he is liable to get killed at any time. Besides he has such a nice chance to flirt.

"Never marry a military man, for he's liable to go to war and get shot. Besides, his gorgeous clothes attract the attention of the women.

"Never marry a hotel-keeper. My first husband was a hotel keeper and fell through the elevator opening and broke his darned skull. It riles me when I think of that man.

"Never marry a travelling man, for he's always away from hum. Nobody knows what these men are up to when they are away from hum.

"Never marry a steamboater. My second husband was a steamboat captain, and got blowed into 4,000,000 pieces, blast him! I always get terribly mad when I think of that man.

"Never marry a dry goods man. Dyes in cloths is so injurious. They never live half their days.

"Never marry a grocer. They have such dirty hands. My third husband was a grocer, and such hands as he'd have was 'nuf to sicken a body. He was killed by a molasses barrel fallin' on him. When I think of him I'm completely disgusted.

"Never marry a carpenter. My fourth husband was a carpenter, and fell off a scaffold and was smashed to a jelly. May his soul sleep in peace.

"Never marry a machinist. My fifth husband was a machinist. I'll never forget the day he was brought home on a board. I didn't recognize him. A belt had come off a pulley and hit him plum in the face, and spread his nose all over his countenance. I promised him on his dyin' bed I'd never marry another machinist."

Just then the train rolled in, and the old lady asked:

"Child, what business is your lover in?"

"Insurance business."

"Oh, mercy! You don't mean to marry him! My sixth husband was an assurance——"

But the young lady was gone to meet her lover.

..The following anecdote is submitted to professional gentlemen who give evidence before coroners' juries: A witness for the prosecution in a murder case was thus questioned by his honor: "You say you saw the man shot at and killed?" "Yes, sir." "You said, I think, that the charge struck the deceased on his body between the diaphragm and the duodenum?" Witness—"No, sir; I didn't say no such thing. I said he was shot between the hog-pen and the wood house."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE SMALL FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL NURSERY branch of Messrs. Craig & Co. has grown to fine proportions. They have opened a large Fruit farm a few miles South of Memphis, and will be fully prepared to supply the good people around the city with choicest fruits; they have also opened an Experimental Farm on the M. & C. R. R, where they are now plowing in a luxuriant growth of Pea Vines using the No. 2 Prairie Plow with land side cutter, preparatory to sowing Fall Grasses. Messrs. Craig & Co. have given the GRASS QUESTION considerable thought, and are fully prepared to give their customers correct ideas how to get a start in Grasses.

An Educated Lady

or gentleman desiring to devote a few hours each day to a light, active business can clear from $1 to $2 per hour, by showing a new publication that every one wants and taking subscriptions therefor. For full particulars write to J. B. Ford & Co., New York.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ring worm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured and rough skin made soft and smoth, by using Juniper Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.

See adv't of Ladies Floral Cabinet. It is the most beautiful magazine in America.

THERE is no disease flesh is heir to more trouble ome to manage than rheumatism. It comes when you least expect it, and generally remains till it gets ready to go away. The most conspicuous remedy for this complaint is Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

Two or three doses of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders will cure a horse of any common cough or cold and the very worst cases may be cured in a few weeks. We know this from experience.

A GREAT INVENTION

has been made by DR. TUTT, of New York, which restores youthful beauty to the hair. That eminent chemist has succeeded in producing a Hair Dye which imitates nature to perfection. Old bachelors may now rejoice.

GENERAL MARKET REVIEW

LOUISVILLE.

Flour firm; family, $5@4 50. Wheat firm; red, $1. Corn dull, 42@43c. Oats firmer, 34@36c. Pork buoyant, $17. Bulk meat 7@8c. Bacon, 7¾@10¾c. Sugar cured hams, 15¾c. Lard steady. Whisky, $1.07.

CINCINNATI.

Flour quiet but firm. Wheat steady, with a fair demand; red, 90@$1 06; Corn in fair demand, 46@47c. Oats in good demand, 33@36c. Pork easier, $16@19 25. Lard in fair demand; closing at 10¾c. Bulk meats, 7@9¾c. Bacon, 7¾@10¾c. Whisky, $1.07.

ST. LOUIS.

Flour firmer for superfine, fine and sound medium extras, but prices unchanged. Wheat firmer for best grades, but higher for others; No. 2 red winter, $1.15¾. Corn inactive and lower, at 41¾c. Oats firm; 35c bid for No. 2. Whisky, $1.08. Lard dull and lower at 10¾c. Bulk meat, 9@9¾c. Bacon 8@10c. Hogs higher, $5.15@5.25.

NEW ORLEANS.

Flour, $4.50@6 25. Corn in fair demand; yellow, 65c. Oats in fair demand; Galena higher, 50c. Cornmeal, $2 40. Hay—prime, $16. Pork—mess, $17.50@18. Lard, 11@11½c. Bulk meats—shoulders, 7½c. Bacon, 8¾@11½c. Sugar cured hams, 13½@16½c. Whisky—choice western, $1.11@1.15.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS—Middling 11c.
MOBILE—Middling 10¾c.
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100 Cash Gifts of	400	each	40,000
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